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CANADA POINTS WAY TO SUCCESS IN ARBITRATION

Government Act Shown to
Be Generally Successful
in Settling Disputes

PROVES PARTICULARLY
USEFUL TO UTILITIES

Conciliation and Agreement
Instead of Compulsion Be-
lieved Responsible

NEW YORK — Labor, employers, legislators and other governmental officials, have something to learn from Canada's experience in the administration of its Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the last 18 years, declared Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a statement issued here.

"The Canadian experience may be studied with profit by all those interested in maintaining harmonious labor relations in transportation systems, in other public utilities and in the coal mining industry of the United States," Miss van Kleeck said. "And in the present agitation for and against injunctions as a means of anticipating strikes, Canada's experience with governmental intervention in labor disputes should be of interest to American industry in general."

Great Aid to Utilities
"The Canadian Act has not ended the labor difficulties of the coal mining industry, for the stabilization of which the act was primarily formulated, but its failure here may be traced to the economically unsound condition of the industry. In its application to railroads and public utilities, however, the act has been remarkably successful."

"Although the wisdom of adopting identical legislation in the United States may be questioned, we might benefit by following the fundamental principle of conciliation rather than compulsion which has accounted for the success of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

The success of the Canadian Act in the public utilities industry, Miss van Kleeck said, is indicated in the fact that strikes were averted or ended in 95 per cent of the railway disputes, in 50 per cent of other public utility disputes, and in 50 of the 61 coal mining cases submitted to arbitration. There were, however, 452 strikes in which the act was not applied.

Where of Help to United States
"The operation of the act is especially significant to our railroads and other public utilities," Miss van Kleeck said, "because of the similarity of labor conditions in these industries here and in Canada, and because in many crafts employees in the United States and Canada belong to the same labor organization."

The Canadian act prohibits the declaration of a strike or lockout in public utilities, railroads and mines, until a report has been made by a board of conciliation and investigation, one member designated by the employees' organization and another by the employer. These designate a third, who acts as chairman. If the two fail to agree upon a chairman, he is appointed by the Minister of Labor, in whose hands the general administration of the act rests. If either the employer or the employees' organization fails to name a representative, the Minister of Labor appoints him also.

When a dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout, either party may apply for a hearing. A strike or lockout before a hearing is punishable by fine. Empowered by law to summon witnesses, examine books and compel the production of evidence under oath, the chairman of the boards have seldom resorted to these measures. They have made their task one of conciliation, concession and agreement.

Handbook on Arbitration
Coincident with the above statement is announcement by the American Arbitration Association of a new international handbook on commercial arbitration by the International Chamber of Commerce, which has been made possible through the co-operation of the International General Electric Company and the American Arbitration Association in honor of the late Anson W. Burchard, first president of the American Arbitration Association and chairman of the board of the International General Electric Company.

Louis K. Comstock, chairman of the arbitration committee of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, commenting upon the importance of this publication to international trade, said:

"Hereafter when the American importer or exporter has a dispute with a business man in a foreign country which he wishes to settle by arbitration he will know exactly what must be done under the requirements of the arbitration law of the country in which the arbitration is to be held and precisely what his rights and obligations may be."

"Now because of the lack of such condensed and readily available information the uncertainty regarding these requirements frequently discourages a reference to arbitration. The foreign business man will also be fully aware of these conditions and requirements as the same information is being published simultaneously in the English, French and German languages."

Air Mail Connecting Americas Is Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

ESTABLISHMENT of an air mail service between the United States and Central America, and possibly between some of the South American countries, is envisaged here as the result of activities of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., which operates the air mail service between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

It was said in informed circles that the Post Office Department is watching with interest the progress for extension of service to Central America. The present air mail possibilities, it was explained, would hardly be sufficient at this time to support a regular service. Arrangements to provide passenger and freight facilities will be necessary, it was said.

INSISTENCE ON VILNA ISSUE DISTURBS POLES

Press Uneasy Over Asser-
tions Attributed to the
Lithuanian Premier

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

WARSAW—The Polish press is disturbed at the enunciations of the Lithuanian official organ that Mr. Valdemaras will insist upon an indemnity for Vilna, if not the restitution thereof, before opening negotiations with Poland.

The Polish Foreign Minister has authorized the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to say that as Vilna is an integral part of the Polish state it is not open to discussion. The negotiations will be conducted on an economic basis, including questions of shipping, railway communication, transit, post and telegraphs.

Lithuanian moderate counsels prevail and the excitement is calmed down, political questions may be discussed, always barring Vilna.

PROPOSITION MADE TO SCRAP WAR RELICS

Manchester Parks Committee
Asks City to Approve

PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON

The Manchester Parks Committee has decided to ask the city to approve the removal of the various war relics to be scrapped and sold as old metal. Elsewhere in Great Britain, says the Guardian, "relics have been seized by ex-servicemen and bundled amid cheers into the sea or river. Aberdeenshire districts, where the Gordon Highlanders were recruited and where there is scarcely a household without a war casualty, took the lead in clearing the parks and squares of these mementoes soon after peace, and at the bottom of the deepest pools of the Don and Des Moines, which the German machine-guns, which the well-meaning War Office thought would be cherished by their recipients. It was a curious psychological blunder . . . and there are few who do not regret the healthy tendency to clear them from our daily sight."

HIGH COURT TO VIEW EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY WIRE TAPPING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court has reversed itself and decided to consider the validity of evidence obtained in prohibition cases by wire tapping.

Three cases from the Pacific Coast brought by Roy Olmstead, Charles S. Green, Edward H. McNinis and others challenged the right of the Government in prohibition cases to use evidence obtained by listening in on telephone wires.

In all three the Supreme Court had refused to grant reviews but now it announces that it would go exhaustively into the subject to determine whether the Government has been violating the constitutional rights of individuals.

WRIT MAY ENJOIN STATE FROM RIVER DIVERSION

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State of Connecticut has been granted permission by the Supreme Court to file a bill seeking to enjoin Massachusetts from diverting from the Connecticut River the waters of the Ware and Swift rivers. This diversion is planned by Massachusetts in establishing a new water supply for the Boston metropolitan district.

CHAMBERLIN TO TOUR NATION
NEW YORK (AP)—Clarence D. Chamberlin, New York-to-Germany flier, will start Jan. 15 on a flying lecture tour in the interest of aviation, which will take him into 100 cities and into every state in the Union, he has announced. The primary purpose of the tour, it was said, will be to promote civic interest in airports and in the development of aviation in general, and to popularize flying.

Continuance of Radio Board Is Advocated by Mr. Hoover

Agrees With Congressional Move to Extend Term of
Commission Beyond March 15—Synchronizing of
Wavelengths Seen as Remedy for Interference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON

Following evidence by members of the Federal Radio Commission that after March 15, when the authority of the commission expires, the American radio situation will still be chaotic, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce—upon whose department the responsibility for radio regulation would then fall, urges that the commission be continued beyond that date.

Mr. Hoover's statement coincides with the introduction of a bill by Wallace H. White (R.) of Maine, chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, to extend the term of the commission one year, and to increase the scope of the Radio Act of 1927.

Discontinuation Charged
At a continued hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the confirmation of Commissioners Orestes H. Caldwell, Sam Pickard and H. A. Lafont, Emil Simon, head of the Inter-city Radio Telegraph Company, Cleveland, which uses short waves for ship-to-shore and land communication, charged discontinuation by the commission.

He alleged that the commission had granted requests for short wave licenses made by Radio Corporation of America stations in competition with his company very promptly; whereas applications for short waves by the commission had been subject to long delays.

H. A. Bellows, formerly a member of the commission, called as witness, said the Inter-city Company had a virtual monopoly of lake business on a short-wave basis and the commission had given the Radio Corporation licenses in order to insure competitive service. He blamed the delay in meeting requests of the Inter-city Company on the confusion in the commission resulting from inadequate funds, resulting from the Senate filibuster.

The moot point of how many short waves the commission has actually granted continues to concern commission members. Witnesses charge that a majority of short waves have gone to the Radio Corporation of America, and the commission has taken issue with the figures. It has been disclosed that the commission has not supplied a definite summary of all licenses and this work is now going on.

Question of Short Waves
Mr. White in a statement sharply attacked the Radio Commission for giving most of its attention to radio-casting and practically ignoring radio-cable waves used in point-to-point communication. The White bill contains a provision aimed at attempts to monopolize the air.

Mr. White explained that he did not think the commission "should delve into patent intricacies," but that it "surely had the right to know whether its licensees are seeking and accomplishing a monopoly in communication facilities and, if they should, to take appropriate steps in the public interest."

Mr. Pickard and Mr. Bellows both indicated on the stand that the commission has been issuing new licenses in the short-wave field automatically on application. This practice went on up to the time when it was decided to hold a national conference on the subject. The commission has not required an affirmative showing that the operation of such waves would serve the public interest.

Relief in Synchronizing
An admission that the experiment in radio synchronizing between Boston and Springfield, Mass., would "revolutionize" radio-casting, if worked out successfully was made by members of the commission. They pointed out, however, the difficulties in the way. The same programs are now being sent out simultaneously by stations WBZA at Boston and WBZ at Springfield, using the same wave, on a frequency kept constant by wire.

BRITAIN TO ASSIST WOOL INVESTIGATION

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON

The British Government has decided to support the investigation into the standardization of wool for various types of fabrics, thereby helping sheep breeders to produce fleeces meeting manufacturers' requirements.

Grants are thus announced today to the British Research Association for the woolen and worsted industries in Leeds amounting to £7000 capital, and £2000 annually. This is additional to the grant to the animal breeding research department in Edinburgh, which is to co-operate in the inquiry.

ITALIAN ROYALTY GIVES WELCOME TO AFGHAN KING

Fascist Press Hopes Italy
Will Take Part in the
Country's Development

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

ROME—King Amanullah of Afghanistan arrived at Naples on the liner Italia, and was greeted by the High Commissioner of the city on behalf of the Italian Government, besides the Afghan Ministers accredited to the different European capitals. The King of Afghanistan, with his Queen and their suite, traveled by special train from Naples to Rome, where they were given most cordial official and popular welcome.

There was a brilliant gathering at the railway station which was gayly beflagged. Here the King of Italy, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Piedmont and surrounded by his ministers, all wearing uniforms, awaited his guests. After the inspection of the Guard of Honor, the Afghan King left the station and a royal procession was formed. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with troops, having behind them an enormous crowd.

The procession halted at the piazza dell'Edra, where the Governor of Rome read an address of welcome, to which King Amanullah made a brief reply. On arrival at the Quirinal Palace, the Afghan sovereign had to appear on the balcony to acknowledge the greetings of the crowd. The Romans were greatly impressed by the appearance of the Afghan Queen in European costume and without a veil.

Later in the afternoon Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, paid a visit to King Amanullah and tonight a state banquet will be held at the Quirinal Palace, when toasts will be exchanged by the two sovereigns. While no political importance is attached to the visit, the Fascist newspapers point out with great satisfaction that Rome was chosen as the first European capital to be visited by the Afghan sovereigns and they express the hope that Italy may be asked to take an important part in economic development of Afghanistan.

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COTTON SPINNERS PLAN CONFERENCE

Alleviation Sought for Depres-
sion in Industry

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON

The Federation of Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association have invited the operatives to a conference to discuss alleviation of the depression in this industry.

The crisis, it will be recalled, has been caused by the federation asking 500,000 operatives to accept a 12½ per cent reduction, with longer hours. This was strongly opposed, not only by the operatives, but also in independent circles.

Prof. John Maynard Keynes, for example, publishes a statement headed: "Master Spinners Go Silly," declaring that the heavy pay reduction demanded would not reduce the costs of manufacture by as much as 1 per cent, and longer hours were useless in view of the fact that the trade is working less than two-thirds capacity already, in consequence of slackness in the market.

Professor Keynes advocates a re-organization of the industry and adoption of the cartel system to improve marketing conditions instead.

The clash between these rival policies is expected at the proposed conference.

Miss Moore made her first appearance on Broadway in Raymond Hitchcock's "Hitchy-Koo" in 1921. Two years ago she went to France where she studied under Dr. P. M. Maratoni, specialist of the Metropolitan, and later under Richard Barthelmey, coach of many famous singers.

RESOLUTION WOULD BAR THE SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The navies of the world powers would be prohibited from further use of submarines under a resolution introduced today by Representative Frothingham (R.), Massachusetts.

Flying Easier Than Motoring, Noted Woman Pilot Declares

Miss Ruth Nichols Says Pub-
lic Confidence Is
Needed

NEW YORK (AP)—Woman's
greatest opportunity for aiding in the
advancement of aviation is to confine
herself to "safe and sane" flights, so
as to build up public confidence in
flying, according to Miss Ruth
Nichols, pilot of the first New York-
to-Miami non-stop flight.

She made it clear she has no definite plans for her flying future and she has no intention to commercialize her recent exploit.

As for a transoceanic hop—"that is in the far future," she said, although she could see no reason why a woman should not make such a flight "if she had a ship that was practical and safe." Under such conditions, she thought, a transoceanic hop by a woman pilot would help to encourage other women to take up flying, and would demonstrate their safety.

Easier Than Motoring
"I can't understand why people don't realize that flying is as safe and comfortable as driving an automobile," she exclaimed. "Why, I find it easier to fly for four hours than to drive an automobile for the same time."

"I would like to see aviation taken out of the curiosity class. Anyone who can drive an automobile well can fly."

As for more transoceanic hops, Miss Nichols thought there is little point to them "until it is possible to establish such flying on a commercial basis. We should wait until we have a ship that is airworthy and seaworthy, with a capacity sufficient to carry at least three people."

For Week-End Trips
"Yes, it is perfectly feasible for a New York business man to attend to his affairs here during the week and fly to Florida in winter or to Maine in summer for his week-ends," she said in response to a question.

"Our flight demonstrated that it was very comfortable, and so quiet a business man could have dictated to his stenographer on the trip. It took us exactly 12 hours."

The ideal plane for such aerial commuting, or for any flying under water, is the amphibian type, Miss Nichols said.

New Year Finds Young Singers in Opera Roles

Texas and Tennessee Girls
Reach Goal After Long
and Sincere Study

NEW YORK (AP)—With the sched-
uled appearance of a girl from the
Tennessee mountains on the stage of
the Metropolitan Opera House Feb. 7,
the New Year have seen two more
native singers added to the rôle of
those who have achieved that much-
sought goal.

Miss Dreda Aves of Galveston, Tex., made her first appearance in a Sunday night concert, singing the title rôle of Verdi's "Aida." Miss Grace Moore, who rose from a church choir in the South a few years ago to musical comedy fame on Broadway, will make her Metropolitan debut Feb. 7 as Mimì in Puccini's "La Bohème." Gov. Henry H. Horton of Tennessee, who came to New York to attend a dinner of the Tennessee Society, told Miss Moore her career was being watched with interest by the entire State.

Miss Moore made her first appearance on Broadway in Raymond Hitchcock's "Hitchy-Koo" in 1921. Two years ago she went to France where she studied under Dr. P. M. Maratoni, specialist of the Metropolitan, and later under Richard Barthelmey, coach of many famous singers.

The German People's Party, however, opposes this because it would re-establish pre-war conditions, when local priests had the power to interfere with the work of the local schoolmaster in matters of religious instruction, limiting the right of state control of schools.

The Roman Catholics threaten to leave the Government coalition if their demand is not granted. This would greatly confuse the inner political affairs of the country for the Opposition is scarcely willing to enter the Government shortly before the Reichstag cannot be dissolved before the budget is passed, which is not expected before the end of March.

The German Nationalists who are much interested in the stability of the present government favor the postponement of the elections to the last possible date, because they apprehend that these will terminate their participation in a government supporting Roman Catholics against the German People's Party. In these circumstances, Ernst Scholz, leader of the latter party, has suggested a compromise to the effect that the bishops and the Protestant Church superintendents will be empowered to nominate a representative whose sole task will be the inspection of schools. While this would avoid placing this power in the hands of the local clergy, it would greatly relieve the bishops and superintendents. It is not unlikely that the Roman Catholics may accept this solution as the lesser of the two evils, for they know that there is very little likelihood of the Reichstag being passed by the next Reichstag.

Old Railway Tower Will Be Preserved

One of Grim Granite Piles
of Boston Station to Be
Set Up as Lookout

One of the old Norman towers of the
Fitchburg Railroad Station in
Boston which have impressed them-
selves on the memory of thousands
of travelers during their 70 years,
will be moved and reconstructed
where it will stand as a landmark
on Cape Cod visible over many miles
of sea and land.

This became known when it was announced that the Boston & Maine Railroad, which is razing the old station, had sold one of the towers to H. M. Aldrich, a Boston lawyer and son of a former president of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, who will set it up on his summer estate just south of Highland Light in North Truro. It will stand on high ground where its top will be about 240 feet above the sea and will offer an excellent view as a lookout.

The granite stones, brought originally from the Fitchburg quarries, are being taken down one by one, marked and placed on freight cars for the move. Some blocks of one tower, impaired by a fire of some years ago, are being replaced by blocks from its companion tower.

WAR DEFINITION IS ONLY CHANGE MADE BY BRIAND

Paris Pessimistic Views
Are Held to Be Quite
Unjustified

CHANCES OF SUCCESS
SEEN AS QUITE BRIGHT

Developments Capable of Ruin-
ing the Negotiations Are
Held to Be Impossible

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Editor from Moscow

PARIS—The reports of the prospects of the proposed peace pact are perplexing. Both in France and the United States pessimism appears to be greatly cultivated in certain quarters. German newspapers declare that all is over. At best, it is declared Aristide Briand and Frank B. Kellogg can only gracefully retreat and a new arbitration pact may be concluded, but the resounding declaration of outlawing war is rendered impossible by the different conceptions of France and the United States.

Such are some of the completely unjustified impressions that forward here, and it is obvious that they mostly emanate from the enemies of the pact. It is difficult to understand on what they can be based. Mr. Kellogg suggested a multilateral treaty which M. Briand immediately accepted, merely making a tentative amendment concerning the definition of war.

Pact Not Wrecked
That definition is open to discussion, but it is impossible to believe that America at the present juncture desires to rule out defensive wars. In any case this French attempt to make its meaning clear cannot yet have wrecked the pact. Yet such is the suggestion. Again the procedure which M. Briand proposed was not regarded by the Quai d'Orsay as a hard demand. Probably any method acceptable to America will be acceptable to France.

Therefore it is incomprehensible when Mr. Kellogg has not yet replied to the French observations that a wave of hostility should manifest itself. These views can only be private. French officials are convinced that nothing has been done which would remotely denote an eventual failure. On the contrary the chances of success were never brighter. There is no reason for shying the project. Even were the respective governments less friendly than they are, the French would permit a check on the virtual eve of the elections.

American Reports Denounced
The Temps makes a strenuous protest against the reports purporting to reflect American opinion. They are denounced as an attempt to create hostile currents of opinion before the officials reply. A moment's thought, says the Journal, will show that sensational developments which can finally ruin the negotiations are impossible. It is certain that Mr. Kellogg did not formulate his proposals and M. Briand did not reply without preliminary conversations which showed agreement on fundamental matters and created the conviction that success would crown their efforts.

Naturally, there are different viewpoints, but newspaper commentary has mostly no significance since this is simply an indulgence in polemics. The Christian Science Monitor reports that the Christian Science Monitor representative cannot know the truth about American feeling, but certainly its reflection in France is surprising. Hence the supposition of the Temps that the reflections are from irresponsible interpreters.

Geneva Expresses Surprise
at Washington Receiving
French Reply Unfavorably
GENEVA—Considerable surprise has been caused in Geneva by the report that Aristide Briand's reply (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

REICH DEBATES SCHOOL BILL

Religious Instruction Is
Cause of Much Contro-
versy in the Country

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN

The Reichstag's inter-party committee, meeting for the first time after the Christmas holidays, will endeavor to lessen the tension which has arisen lately between Dr. Gustav Stresemann's German People's Party and the Roman Catholics over the School Bill, now forming the chief center of political discussion here.

The principal item of contention among the Government parties is the clause declaring that the Roman Catholic bishops and the Protestant church superintendents shall have the right to visit the schools and say whether they are satisfied as to the manner in which religious instruction is being given. This clause, however, is of little value since these church officers scarcely have time to visit each school in their district. The Roman Catholics therefore demand that the right of inspection be given to the local priests.

The German People's Party, however, opposes this because it would re-establish pre-war conditions, when local priests had the power to interfere with the work of the local schoolmaster in matters of religious instruction, limiting the right of state control of schools.

The Roman Catholics threaten to leave the Government coalition if their demand is not granted. This would greatly confuse the inner political affairs of the country for the Opposition is scarcely willing to enter the Government shortly before the Reichstag cannot be dissolved before the budget is passed, which is not expected before the end of March.

The German Nationalists who are much interested in the stability of the present government favor the postponement of the elections to the last possible date, because they apprehend that these will terminate their participation in a government supporting Roman Catholics against the German People's Party. In these circumstances, Ernst Scholz, leader of the latter party, has suggested a compromise to the effect that the bishops and the Protestant Church superintendents will be empowered to nominate a representative whose sole task will be the inspection of schools. While this would avoid placing this power in the hands of the local clergy, it would greatly relieve the bishops and superintendents. It is not unlikely that the Roman Catholics may accept this solution as the lesser of the two evils, for they know that there is very little likelihood of the Reichstag being passed by the next Reichstag.

INDEX OF THE NEWS MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1928

General	1
Germany Discusses Bill	1
Bulgaria Has Party Change	1
War Definition Only Change Made by Briand	1
Radio Board's Extension Favored	1
Canada Points Way to Arbitration	1
Success	1
Flying Is Easy, Miss Nichols Says	1
Bayle Defends Failing Crew	1
Afghan Royalties Visit Rome	1
Printer's Union Upholds Policy of Conciliation	1
No "Price War," Mr. Ford Insists	1
Vital to Act on Smith Oath	1
Institute of Politics Aug. 2 to 30	1
Mutual Trust Policy Advised for Americans	2
Help Flowing to Aid London Flood Victims	2
Costa Ricans Greet Colonel Lindbergh	2
Christian Science Exempt in Homes Registration Act	2
War on Liquor Commenced	2
Hoover-Edge Ticket Backed	2
American Missions Removing Barriers	2
Senate to Act on Smith Oath	2
Study of Cities' Tax Use Asked	2
Financial	12
Stock Price Trend Irregular	12
New York Stocks and Bonds	12
Boston Stock Market	12
Steel Data Show 1927 Fair Year	12
New York Cur Market	12
Sports	13
Western Conference Basketball	13
National Hockey League Games	13
Central Wins Travellers Cup	13
Hellmann Leading Satamann	13
Features	4
Radio	4
Rosemary, Lavender, Sheep Bells Too	4
In Spite of the Monitor	4
Art News and Comment	7
The Children's Page	9
The Diary of Smith	10
The Home Forum	10
Open	14
The Sundial	14
Daily Features	15
Editorials	15
Ending War by Arbitration (Part II)	16
Lower, the Monitor	16
Umbrellas	16
The Mutton Bird	16
Mirror of the World's Opinion	16

COL. LINDBERGH MAKES LANDING AT PANAMA CITY

Flier to Spend Four Days
on the Isthmus—Honors
Given by Costa Rica

PANAMA (AP)—A fine flight from San Jose, Costa Rica, to Panama City Monday carried Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the end of his Central American tour. He took the air at the flying field at San Jose at 9:45 (eastern standard time) and landed safely at Campo Lindbergh, on Panama soil at 1:51 in the afternoon.

As the aviator came over Balboa and swept swiftly toward the landing place, there was a tropical shower, and a stiff wind was blowing. A great crowd had gathered at the flying field, including many Americans who had come in from the Canal Zone, and Colonel Lindbergh had his usual enthusiastic welcome. President Chari in greeting him said:

"Colonel Lindbergh, others have secured the liberty of America. You, with your ability of shortening distance, are establishing a basis of fraternity and are bringing together all the American countries on a basis of real understanding."

Crowds Throng Field

There was confusion at the landing. As Colonel Lindbergh taxied down the field past the President's stand, mounted Panamanian troops galloped beside him to keep the rushing crowd back. The landing was safely made, and the flier was immediately escorted to the President's grandstand, while the crowd surged about him and cheered wildly. By agreement there were no United States troops there, except a few members of the Signal Corps. Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, commandant of the Panama Canal Department of the United States Army, was first of the zone executives to arrive. Just as President Chari drove on the field with his wife and one of his daughters, followed by Col. Harry Burgess, acting governor of the Canal Zone, part of the grand stand collapsed. There were no casualties. The structure was a simple one, hurriedly put up for the occasion.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—A route along the northern coast of Panama lay before Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the leg of his Central American good-will flight, which takes him furthest south. He took off at 8:45 a. m. (central standard time), Monday.

Colonel Lindbergh will be entertained for four days on the Isthmus, according to present plans. Two days will be spent at Panama City, one in the Canal Zone and one at Colon.

He will then start north from Panama, having abandoned any intention to go to Colombia and Venezuela at this time. Making one or more stops en route, he plans to arrive at Havana, Cuba, during the sessions of the Pan-American congress, which opens Jan. 16.

Without protests or advance publicity, Col. Lindbergh attended a well-attended luncheon at the Hotel Bolivar, Panama, where he was the guest of honor.

The airman invaded the realm of soccer, kicking off for a game between a native and a Peruvian team. A crowded program forced him to leave before the Peruvians won, 2 to 0.

Colonel Lindbergh received a set of books by Costa Rican authors from a native girl chosen queen of a labor carnival. American residents of Costa Rica also had an opportunity to honor the flier. A delegation visited the American legation and presented him with a desk set made of gold and tortoise shell, a Costa Rican product.

As guest of the Costa Rican Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Masons he received gifts for his mother as well as himself.

Colonel Lindbergh said his trip from Managua to San Jose was the best of his Central American tour as regards weather conditions, despite a little rain and some cross winds. The hop from Guatemala City to Belize, British Honduras, he considered the most difficult.

Crowds Delay Landing

The Spirit of St. Louis began circling over the aviation field here Saturday afternoon at 1:50, but it was not until 2:15 that Colonel Lindbergh was able to land, so great was the crowd which in its enthusiasm had gotten out of the control of the police and soldiers. A space was finally cleared, but when Colonel Lindbergh brought his plane to a stop the crowd again rushed past the officers and it was with difficulty that the police formed a phalanx around him.

The United States Minister, Roy T. Davis, was the first to greet him officially and then slowly down the field amid the cheering throng to meet President Jimenez. A parade was formed and the flier was taken to the American legation. An elaborate program of events Saturday night and Sunday evidenced the great appreciation which the Costa Ricans felt in the visit of the good will flier.

FRENCH CHANGE WAR DEFINITION

(Continued from Page 1)

to the American proposal for the renunciation of war had not been received favorably in Washington. For it was considered hardly possible that Washington and Paris should

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have engaged in conversations on the question without reaching accord on the fundamental question of what is meant by war as an instrument of national policy.

This was at the root of the discussion by the Assembly last September on the Polish proposal for the prohibition of all war, which, owing to the objections of the great powers in particular, was turned down and converted into a declaration against aggression wars. Neither Great Britain nor France would accept the Polish formula as first introduced, the argument being that as war was not impossible under present circumstances, the States must retain the right of self-defense, while the League must also be accorded the right of waging war against aggression.

To Forbid War Entirely

It was supposed that this was fully realized in America, and although it was well known that a school of American thought desired to forbid war altogether, it was not believed that Frank B. Kellogg could possibly be expressing their views. For it was quite clear that no member of the League of Nations, and France above all, would sign any declaration which would bind it to observe neutrality in a war authorized by the Council unanimously against a state which refused to arbitrate. Moreover, France as all the world knows, attaches the utmost importance to the separate defensive alliances which it has contracted with certain powers, and which might compel it to exercise the right of private war in their defense. This all seemed so axiomatic that no surprise was felt at Geneva when Mr. Briand spoke of aggressive war in his reply to Mr. Kellogg's note.

It would be much regretted if the proposal which it is held here possesses a practical value, in that a general treaty against war would make war more difficult, were wracked on the shoals of controversy concerning the definition of wars of defense and of aggression.

Further information as to the attitude of the United States is, therefore, awaited with great interest. The United States itself, as it is pointed out, is engaged in increasing its fleet with the object of providing a better defense for its commerce in time of war, so that it is difficult to conceive that the American proposal can mean the prohibition of all wars, and the fact has not escaped attention that American marines are at the present defending United States interests in Nicaragua.

Immigration Issue Bars Pact, Says Tokyo Paper

TOKYO (AP)—The Osaka Mainichi, in an editorial discussion of Japanese-American relations and the recent anti-war proposals of the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, says that Japan is greatly pleased with the anti-war treaty proposal but sees the immigration issue as an outstanding obstacle.

"Without a satisfactory settlement of this, Japan can never conclude an anti-war treaty with the United States," the paper says. "Not because Japan ever desires to exploit the possibility of war as a means to an end, but because the question is so extremely important to us that we feel we must insist in undertaking any far-reaching engagement without first having it settled."

The Mainichi expresses the opinion that it is inappropriate on the part of the United States to invite Japan to make such a serious pledge as is envisaged in the Kellogg proposals without taking determined steps with regard to the immigration problem. "We are not keen about the few hundreds of our emigrants taken in the United States yearly as the rate of our growth is too fast for us to entertain the elusive hope of its solution by immigration," the paper says. "We feel, rather, like taking back those Japanese already there."

"The heart of the issue is not material, but moral and spiritual. To speak bluntly, it hurts our sense of national honor to be slandered before the world by Americans as an inferior race unworthy of the same treatment as Bohemians and Armenians. It is a useless attempt to impose treaties on nations between which there is a persistent implication of national insult on the part of one against the other."

The editorial declares that Japan harbors no grudge against America and that both countries are avowed

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And Talking Isn't All—



NO "PRICE WAR" FOR HIS CONCERN, MR. FORD INSISTS

**Manufacturer Opens Own
Show at Gardens in
New York**

NEW YORK—There will be no automobile price war as far as the Ford Motor Company is concerned, according to Henry Ford, who came here to attend the opening of the Ford Industrial Exposition at Madison Square Garden and to see his old friend, Thomas A. Edison. While in New York Mr. Ford will attend the National Automobile Show, which is being held at the Grand Central Palace.

Ford officials stated the reason the Ford exhibit is being held independently this year is because Ford products have assumed such large proportions Mr. Ford believed a large independent exposition would

STAR MOTOR PRICES NAMED

Durant Motors, Inc., has named prices on its star models corresponding closely to Ford prices. The roadster is listed at \$495; coupe \$495; two-door sedan \$495; and four-door sedan \$570, f. o. b. factory.



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The new Ford car forms a small part of the Ford exposition. Practically every phase of Mr. Ford's industrial activity is represented from the coal and ore mines, on through the manufacture of steel, the sawing of wood and coal by-products, down to the manufacture of glass, cloth and leather trimmings.

Every Phase in Cycle

The exhibits are arranged so as to follow every step in the Ford industrial cycle in which electric welding and annealing play an important part. There are miniature models of the railroad properties, mines, forests and ships, the Ford trade school and other large properties.

As Mr. Ford looked about the exposition, accompanied by his son, Edsel, and daughter, Eleanor, eastern sales manager, he made a number of suggestions for better display of some of the models.

Pointing to a mobile model of two men leisurely sawing a tree, against a background of dense forest, he intended to show how the wood used by the Ford plant is produced, Mr. Ford said:

"You ought to speed that machine up a bit. I wouldn't pay those two men \$6 a day the way they're working."

Offers Suggestions

Further along, Mr. Ford pointed to a five-foot model of a lake ore-carrying ship, and said:

"There ought to be a sign on that showing that it's run by a gasoline engine. It looks like a steamboat, but it isn't."

In half an hour the sign was on the model, and the two mechanical wood cutters were working at a rate that would justify a \$6 daily wage.

When Mr. Ford arrived at the exposition he was besieged by a score or more of newspaper camera men and moving-picture men. They set up their machines in an arc in front of the reproduction of an old brick shed which housed the first steel lathe used by Mr. Ford in making parts for his first car in 1894.

Mr. Ford and his son obligingly posed in front of the lathe while the camera men gave "orders."

PAPERS ON GOOD WILL AWARDED CASH PRIZES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A competition for a prize of 100 guineas (\$519), offered by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen for the best paper on "Goodwill in Industry," has attracted such a wide response, according to James Vance, president of the association, that additional prizes of 50 and 10 guineas, respectively, have been offered by anonymous donors for the second and third best papers. Information regarding the competition may be obtained from Thomas McGuire, secretary of the Goodwill Committee, 1019 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Scot.

The object of the competition, according to Mr. Vance, is "how best to promote an effective spirit of co-operation between the three partners of industry—capital, management and labor—whose joint representatives, Sir Archibald Denny, of Dumbarton, J. T. Brownie, and John Lowry of the Engineers' and Draughtsmen's Association, are to judge the papers."

Favors Hoover

Newspapermen asked Mr. Ford if he was talking politics.

"No," he answered, "except to repeat what I have said before I'm for Mr. Hoover because he does things for that reason."

Asked if he thought Mr. Hoover would be nominated, Mr. Ford answered:

"He has already been nominated

WOMEN OPPOSE WET CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY

**Democratic Meeting to Put
Issues Above Party
at All Times**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Representing a large body of the Democratic women electorate of the country, the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League is meeting in Washington strategically before the meeting of the Democratic National Committee and the Jackson Day Dinner.

Reports from various parts of the country and especially the West and South indicate that the Democratic women, regardless of party labels, will not vote for a wet candidate for President. They are determined to have a candidate who by example and precept stands for faithful observance of the entire Constitution or they will not vote the Democratic ticket.

Last year there was a conference of the league; this is the first convention and the membership now exceeds 54,000 women voters of Democratic inclination.

See Opportunity Now

In her keynote address, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of Maryland, president of the league, said:

"Our opportunity is now. We must show the good people of the Nation that the Democratic women of the country propose to emphasize their independence and influence by pre-empting the leaders of our party to select a dry for President and Vice-President."

"There are certain types of women, mostly office-seekers, that are blindly following the politicians, willing to do their bidding, who are being used as tools to undermine this and any other organizations of women who have the courage to come out and stand for something that will protect their homes and their children."

"The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League is to be congratulated upon having as our officers and followers strong and capable women, women who, as mothers and wives, know how to stand for a cause which they believe will protect the great race they have created, women who have put everything on the altar of faith, believing in justice, and who have put their country above personal gain; women who have put everything in with no thought of taking anything out. With such women in our organization we cannot fail to accomplish the purpose for which it came into existence."

Purpose of Organization

"The purpose of this organization is to unite the efforts of women Democrats throughout the nation who believe in the enforcement of all laws, especially the upholding of the Federal Constitution, to the end that more effective support can be given to those candidates both for the nomination and the election, who will best advance these principles."

"We have been asked many times if we would put forth any candi-

dates. To all such inquiries we have answered, not yet, we are quite willing that those in authority who have been elected or appointed to official positions within the Democratic Party, should not be handicapped and hampered in the selection of a President and Vice-President, but we feel we would not be doing our duty as citizens, if we sat still, without letting these officials know in no uncertain terms the kind of candidates we want, and the kind we will vote for, and if after making our wants known to them far in advance and they do not heed our advice or admonition, we have another course we expect to pursue."

"There are certain disqualified wet candidates seeking the nomination for President on the Democratic ticket and there is a concerted effort by the Republican wet press to back these candidates to the limit and it has been alleged that Republicans have already spent over \$4,000,000 to further the interests and help the nomination of one of the Democratic wets, knowing how easily they could defeat this candidate."

PRINTING UNION UPHOLDS POLICY OF CONCILIATION

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn. (AP)—

A hope for encouragement of industrial peace in America was contained in a statement of policies issued by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in connection with the announcement of the renomination of the present administration headed by George L. Berry, president. A statement issued from the union headquarters said:

"We recognize the traditional American policy of both the propriety and legitimacy of personal ownership of property and that American industry has developed as the result of the right of an individual or a group of individuals to own properties and things free from government interference."

Value of Industrial Peace

"We recognize the value and utility of industrial peace not only as it affects our membership, but the employers and the general public, and we are, in consequence, committed to the proposition of securing the adjustment of our differences by the process of conciliation and, if that fails, by the process of arbitration, and, as the result of this attitude, we have been able to eliminate the disastrous results that accrue from strikes, lockouts and other concerted forms of interference with the normal and healthy conduct of business."

Would Aid Schools

"We recognize the value of technical trade education and the conduct of our several technical trade schools, and engineering activities seeking to eliminate waste in all of its aspects has contributed much, not only to the progress of industry, but to the prosperity of it, and we, with the employers and the public, have profited by this very sane and practical course representing genuine co-operation."

"We have recognized the necessity of giving attention and regard to our members' welfare in the benevolent aspect."

Of colorful Italian pottery, with a parchment paper shade, \$36

Of quaint French toile in antique finish, several colors, \$40

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WORLD POLITICS INSTITUTE SET FOR AUG. 2 TO 30

Owen D. Young and Walter Lippmann New Members of Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Starting a week later than has been the custom the eighth annual session of the Institute of Politics will be held this year from Aug. 2 to 30, according to a statement issued from the office of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the institute.

Dr. Garfield also announces Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and co-author of the Dawes plan, and Walter Lippmann, chief of the editorial staff of the New York World, have become members of the advisory board of the institute.

Dr. Garfield's statement indicated, in general, the program of the institute for this year is to be shaped around discussion of "the impartial explanation of the facts about those world areas, whose relations with the United States present some urgency for general information and study, as well as a serious study of general international problems and the world factors entering into such domestic question as the agricultural situation."

Dr. McLaren in Europe
Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary of the institute, is now in Europe in the interests of the institute.

Dr. Garfield himself is on a speaking trip in the Northwest for the institute and also engaged in the work of co-operation with the colleges and universities there and in California as well as with conferences relating to the problems of the Pacific, it was said here. He is scheduled to be in San Francisco until Friday, when he sails for Honolulu. He will return to Williams-town late in February.

Andrew Ten Eyck of New York
who is associated with Dr. Garfield and McLaren in the management of the annual sessions of the institute, is in charge of co-operative work with the government agencies at Washington and other public relations in preparation for the session.

No Details of Program
No details of the program for the forthcoming eighth session of the institute, or the special rôle of the world leaders who will gather here during the month of August, were given out by Dr. Garfield other than in the planning of the session such leading Europeans as Graham Wallas of London, author of the "Great Society" and "Human Nature in Politics," and Dr. Otto Hoetzsch of Berlin, noted German historian and authority on Russia, are now active and will be at Williamsstown, together with Dr. Leo S. Rowe of the Pan-American Union, Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Worcester, Mass., professor of history and international relations in Clark University; Prof. E. M. Borchard, leading authority on international law, Yale University; Prof. C. R. Fay, an authority on questions of agriculture of the University of Toronto, and Dr. Raymond L. Buell of the Foreign Policy Association of New York City, as well as several others who will be announced later.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONISTS TO VISIT WINNIPEG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Guest speakers at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Educational Association, which will be held in Winnipeg April 10 to 13, will be Dr. Arthur Rowantree and Mrs. May Elliott Hobbs, both English educationists of note.

Both Dr. Rowantree and Mrs. Hobbs are to make a tour of Canada under the auspices of the National Council of Education. Their itinerary has been so arranged as to permit of their being in Winnipeg in time to address the teachers' convention. Dr. Rowantree was for 30 years headmaster of Bootham School, England, and also is known as a writer. Mrs. Hobbs was prominent in the war activities in England and took an outstanding part in the organizing of the women's institutes in Great Britain. There are now 4000 such organizations in the United Kingdom.

MEXICAN EDUCATORS TO VISIT CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—One hundred Mexican teachers, selected from colleges and schools throughout the country will make a month's visit in California as guests of the California Teachers' Association, according to an announcement made by Dr. C. N. Thomas, Los Angeles educator who is here to complete details of the trip which he states has been virtually agreed upon by the Mexican Secretary of Education.

Dr. Thomas, after a conference

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MUTUAL TRUST POLICY ADVISED FOR AMERICAS

Better Understanding Is Advocated as Peace Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The United States and Latin America should adopt a broad policy of mutual respect and appreciation and they should endeavor to strengthen every commercial, industrial and cultural link which draws them together, according to speakers at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association just held here. They urged the importance of a better understanding between this country and Latin-American nations and asserted points of common interest, rather than "national differences" and "misunderstandings," should be emphasized until they become a basis "around which understanding and co-operation will crystallize."

"Any discussion of the relations between the United States and Latin-American republics should be to ascertain facts and not merely hypotheses," Frederick R. Kellogg, counsel for many petroleum, industrial and financial interests in Latin America, said. "Such discussion should avoid generalities. Above all, it should be in terms of international duties first, subordinating the question of international rights. It should be based on reason and not upon sentiment alone."

Intervention Defended
Mr. Kellogg defended United States intervention in Latin-American affairs and declared it was not due to any policy of aggression, but had been brought about by "pre-existing conditions."

"The Monroe and the Caribbean doctrines are not primarily altruistic, but were adopted for our own protection, and, as a matter of fact, they have operated to the advantage and aid of Latin America as well," he declared.

He urged that the United States and the Latin-American republics should adopt "an American policy—not a Mexican policy or a Nicaraguan policy or a Venezuelan policy, but an American policy—as a step toward complete understanding and peace between this country and its southern neighbors."

"When the United States and the Latin-American republics finally come into a better understanding of each other, it will be due chiefly to business relations between the countries," Wallace Thompson, author of "The People of Mexico" and other books on Mexico and Latin America, said.

Non-Recognition Policy
Mr. Thompson charged a basic reason for the misunderstanding of this country by Latin Americans was the Washington Government's policy of non-recognition of revolutionary governments.

Mr. Thompson referred to the United States tariff policy and its demand for "unconditional-most-favored-nation treatment" as other sources of Latin American distrust. Among the guests at the speakers' table were Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company; Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University; Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, one-time financial adviser to Mexico and Guatemala, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, who has been appointed chairman of the Pan-American delegation from the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to the Havana conference.

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HELP FLOWING TO AID LONDON FLOOD VICTIMS

It Is Hoped That Lesson Will Be Learned From the Inundations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON.—The response to the sudden call for relief for the London flood sufferers was immediate and inspiring. The distressing situation may prove a blessing in disguise if the movement started to secure parliamentary action to prevent a repetition of the inundation which resulted in 14 casualties is successful. Also it is hoped that it may end the peril of thousands of families living in basements along the Thames.

In the meanwhile the King and Queen and many others, rich and poor are swelling the Lord Mayor's Fund. In addition collections were taken up in Westminster Abbey and other places of worship. "Where can I buy 100 blankets?" asked a woman's voice over the telephone immediately after a relief station was opened.

"Everyone has been so helpful," Monitor representative finds upstairs neighbors who tried to outdo each other in wedging in already overcrowded rooms the unfortunate inhabitants of the basements.

"Everyone has been so helpful and Colonel Millner, head of the Salvation Army relief workers in one area said, 'that we shall not have to use any of our halls for the homeless although I believe there must be 2000 in Westminster alone.'

Boy Scouts Help
"We will, however, be able to lend hundreds of blankets and mattresses and we are supplying food to those who have lost all their provisions and housekeeping money."

"A troop of Boy Scouts marched into Scotland Yard to give their help and motorcars visiting the flooded areas to assist were so numerous that their entry had to be restricted to prevent blocking the thoroughfares."

Supplies of clothing, bedding and food have been brought in and volunteers of workers remained throughout Saturday and Sunday nights in case the flood returned.

The Rev. C. Salsbury Woodward, Canon of Westminster, said: "In my parish there are about 300 families homeless, but many of those have friends in other parts of London who have taken them in, or neighbors on higher floors have been equally good. The New Church Army Women's Hostel in Greycoat Place placed at our disposal 100 beds, while two of St. Stephen's Hospital is also occupied by flood victims. Army helpers are busy packing parcels and clothing. The City of Westminster Philanthropic Society distributed coal and food to over 300 homes."

Laundries Commandeered
The Bermondsey Local Council reports that thousands of houses were rendered uninhabitable, adding: "We have commandeered a number of laundries, and attempts are being made to dry the damaged bedding." Similar efforts in other flooded areas

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This we told our representative—herself a Parisienne—off for Paris!

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MIMI at left... by Madame Berthe... shows (as she explains) that will use tiny box-pleated tiers this season—but just in front! The little velvet and the pockets are new, too. Reproduced in flat crepe... Riviera blue, Cairo green, beige, coral, navy blue, and black.

MIMI at right... by Monsieur Goupy... is the very type of sophisticated but at the same time very youthful frock that this couturier knows how to handle so charmingly! Georgette crepe... Algiers mango red, Cairo green, Riviera blue, maize, nude and black.

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John Wanamaker
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NEW YORK

have been made, including Lambeth, Southwark and Deptford.

"As I walked through the streets at Westminster between the Vauxhall Bridge and the Houses of Parliament, along which a few hours before the flood waters of the Thames had been flowing," said the Monitor representative's informant, "I felt that what appears just sorrow and disaster might really be the beginning of the dawn. For years a handful of people have been trying to awaken the conscience of London and especially the conscience of the residents of the well-to-do parts of Westminster to the terrible housing conditions of much of the riverside area, where within a stone's throw are beautifully modernized old houses, thousands of workers live, several families in one house in old buildings, which ought long ago to have been abandoned. Something of what these conditions mean has been brought home in an unmistakable way, when it is realized that the sudden, unprecedented flood can trap in rooms below the street level, little better than cellars, some folk living and sleeping in these cheerless, damp, primitive burrows."

BIG DRINK BILL IN COAST PROVINCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Consumption of liquor in British Columbia under the government control, or so-called "moderation" system, showed a large increase in the six months ending September 30 last, according to figures issued by the provincial government here. These show that profits on the government's liquor business for this period totaled \$1,804,736, or \$3,718,608 for the full year. This is a large increase over the figures for the previous year, amounting to \$3,336,192.

While figures covering actual sales are only issued in the annual report of the liquor board to the legislature and are not available yet, the big rise in profits indicates a correspondingly greater increase in sales. Roughly net profits represent 25 per cent of gross sales, so that the increase in profits for the last year covers a rise in sales of about \$1,500,000. Altogether, this province of about 600,000 people must have spent \$15,500,000 on liquor in the last year as compared with about \$14,000,000 in the previous year.

COLUMBIA EXTENSION OFFERS 600 COURSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK CITY.—More than 600 courses will be offered in the extension division of Columbia University during the spring session, which begins on Feb. 8, Edward J. Grant, registrar, announces. About 11,000 students, or an increase of approximately 3000, are expected to register.

Among the new courses offered are advertising agency procedure, discussions on contemporary Latin American, economics of fashions, Japanese art, partial differential equations, consumers' co-operative movement and investment trust organization and management.

Excavators Tread Same Streets Canaanites Trod Centuries Ago

Walk Where Sandals Scuffed in 1400 B. C. and Find Grist Mill, Kitchen and Utensils, University of Pennsylvania Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA.—Evidence of a crude drainage system, a small grist mill, and a well-made circular brick also, indicating the state of civilization of a period more than 34 centuries ago, has been found in Palestine by the University of Pennsylvania's archaeological expedition to Beisan. It is revealed in a report just received from Alan Rowe, director of the expedition.

The report also recounts the uncovering of three Canaanite streets, which members of the expedition have named "Main Street," "South Street" and "North Street." The walls of which are in practically the same condition as they were 34 centuries ago. The discovery of an extremely valuable stele, a sculptured stone slab which bears the name of the god worshipped in a temple of Thothmes III, and thus provides the earliest mention of the biblical Beth-Shan thus far found by the searchers, is also reported.

Old Bricklayers Did Good Work
The expedition headed by Mr. Rowe began its sixth season of archaeological work at Beisan in October, and has been engaged almost solely in the removal of the various levels found above the eastern ends of the two temples of Thothmes III and dating from the fifteenth century B. C., to the Byzantine period, which began in 330 A. D.

Describing some of the unusually good examples of ancient bricklaying work that were found after excavating down into the ruins to such levels as had been occupied in the period entering around 1400 B. C.,

for the preparation of bread. Near the column base was a semicircular mill of basalt for grinding corn.

After a short description of the uncovering of one of the expedition's most valuable discoveries, the stele, the report continues:

"The stele is nearly a foot in height and about eight inches in width, and although rather small in size, yet the information it contains is of very great value as it gives us the actual name and description of the god worshipped in the southern Thothmes temple, that is to say 'Makar, the god who holds Beth-Shan.' From the inscriptions we learn that the stele was made by a builder named Aman-em-apt as an heirloom for his son Pa-Ra-em-Heb."

MEXICAN WORKERS PLANNING EXILE

MEXICO CITY (AP).—Six thousand railway mechanics have notified the Departments of Interior and Communication of their intention to leave Mexico and seek employment elsewhere.

This will be done as protest against the outcome of a railway strike several months ago which, according to the Master Mechanics' Union, was settled in favor of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers. The union announced that the workers would rather go into exile than modify their views.

\$25,000 GIVEN YALE LIBRARY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University announces that Florence Brooks Aiken of New York City had pledged \$25,000 to the university library. The income of the fund to be used "for the purchase by the Yale library of books, pamphlets, broadsides, news papers and all other material on the relations between America and Great Britain from 1750 to 1816." The fund is given in memory of David Brooks Yale, 1768, who served under General Washington, and his son, Maj.-Gen. Micah Brooks, who served in the war of 1812.

RIVER POLLUTION TO BE ELIMINATED

Steps Taken at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Steps to eliminate pollution of the Mississippi River in this section are being taken by the Metropolitan Drainage Commission, as a result of a request of the Federal Government. J. A. Childs, chief engineer of the commission, has organized a general survey of the metropolitan district in which sewage disposal will be controlled through necessary outlets, conduits, and disposal plants.

The Legislature will be asked to give the commission powers of taxation to defray the expense of constructing sewage disposal plants upon the sites recommended by the engineers.

An interim commission which investigated the situation pointed out that the Mississippi flows through the centers of both Minneapolis and St. Paul, passing through highly developed residential districts and areas set aside for recreational purposes, also that highways and railroad lines parallel the stream for considerable distances.

MIAMI TO GREET PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—Civic organizations are to entertain President Coolidge and his party, including most of the official cabinet, when he arrives here en route to the Pan-American conference in Havana. The presidential party will be guests of E. G. Sewell, Mayor, at luncheon.

**NOT ONLY A STRIKINGLY NEW CAR,
BUT, MORE IMPORTANT,
A New
PIERCE-ARROW!**

THERE is a new car by Pierce-Arrow.
An event sufficiently infrequent to never risk staleness, it has a particular brilliance today. For which there are several excellent reasons:

First, it is the most strikingly new car at the Show.

Again, there has never been a car which so rarely combines Continental ideas of beauty with American ideals of quality and value.

Finally—gloriously youthful addition to a distinguished line that it is—it is first and last a Pierce-Arrow. And that is the highest tribute ever paid an automobile.

Here, briefly, are the most immediately observable changes in the new car, so far as externals are concerned:

The bodies are gracefully low-swung. The lines and colorings are new and ultramodish. The fenders suggest airplane wings. The roofs are visored.

Also the radiator is much deeper, and there is a streamlined gear apron which masks the running gear completely and beautifully.

The new car has the famous fender headlamps which are so distinguishingly Pierce-Arrow, or, as optional equipment, the bracket type of headlamps.

As to performance: Conservative engineers say that the new Pierce-Arrow is smoother at top speed than most cars of equal power traveling half as fast. Due in part to a lower center of gravity—insuring greater safety.

And perfected distribution of weight, scientific springing, and Houdaille shock absorbers, combine to yield riding qualities of such luxury as to be a revelation—even in a Pierce-Arrow.

You may purchase a Pierce-Arrow out of income, if you prefer. A simplified financing plan makes this a most practical procedure. Your present car accepted as cash up to the full amount of its appraisal valuation.

Twelve Custom-Built Models

PIERCE-ARROW SALES CORP.
(Factory Branch)
New York Ellis Motor Car Company
Jersey City, Newark, Englewood, Hackensack
Foss-Hughes Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

Prices from \$2900—at Buffalo

WORLD'S OUTLOOK for 1928

Business and Industry

FRANCE

**"Potentially Most Prosperous Country in Europe,"
Trade Balance Is Again Favorable, and "Good
Times" Extend Over Entire Nation**

This is the sixth installment in a series on business conditions and outlook in 21 countries written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Germany will be discussed next.

By SISLEY HUBBLESTON

PARIS statistics are important, but perhaps not as important as the "feeling" of competent persons. Both in respect of statistics and the conviction of experts, it is possible to say the trade outlook for France in 1928 is exceedingly good. I have before me all the available figures, and I have ringing in my ears the hearty assurances, not of interested business men, but of observers who have specialized in economic matters. To them I add my own humble judgment; and the verdict must be that unless there is—and this cannot be foreseen—an extraordinary display of the political folly in consequence of the

May elections, France will definitely find its feet during the coming year. The first point to be noted is that, doubtless the financial situation, in spite of temporary advantages that are occasionally experienced by manufacturers and exporters when the currency of a country is falling, it is deeply realized in France a stable franc is an imperative necessity. Even those who profited from the slump in 1926 have no desire to take the same risks again. It is possible a few speculating bankers are willing to encourage fluctuations, but speaking generally, all classes of the community, all orthodox political parties, all French trading associations, are determined to hold the franc stationary.

Tendency to Wait and See
There is a tendency in certain foreign banking institutions to wait and see. They have considerable misgivings as to the possibility of a Socialist victory at the May elections—that is to say, of Socialist gains and Radical losses, such as would make the Socialists dominant in any coalition of the two parties. As the Socialists themselves are pushed by the Communists, there might, it is argued, be a panic, and history would repeat itself: the holders of franc and franc securities would wildly sell, and the franc would rapidly sink, and there would be a collapse that not even M. Poincaré could stop. The Radicals have now abandoned entirely their demand for a capital levy. They have worked for the cause of National Union.

M. Poincaré has built up a strong position. The franc is practically

AMUSEMENTS

LONDON, ENG.

WIGMORE HALL, LONDON
BRABAZON-LOWTHER
Thursday, Jan. 26 at 9
SONG RECITAL
The Entire Programme
SUNG IN ENGLISH
At the Piano—JAMES N. BELL
Tickets 15s., 10s., 5s., 2s.
Box Office, 125 Wigmore St., London

NEW YORK CITY

Martin Beck Theatre 45th St.
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

SHANNONS

A New Comedy by JAMES GLEASON
JOHN MCGOWAN'S
New Comedy

"EXCESS BAGGAGE"

With Eric Drexler, Miriam Hopkins,
Frank McHugh, Marion Downing,
RITZ 45th Street, West of Broadway
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday
EARL CARROLL 50th St. & Ave. C
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"HAPPY"

THE CHERRY MERRY COMEDY
"Gay college life unfolds in 'Happy'"
—N. Y. Times
A Jod Harris Production

THE ROYAL FAMILY

A COMEDY OF ACTORS
SELWYN West 42nd St. Even. 8:30.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CASINO

36th St. & Ave. C. Evenings 8:20
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday
RUBEN JANNET presents
THE MUSICAL
"SQUAW MAN"

"WHITE EAGLE"

Musical by RUDOLF FRIML
with ALLAN PRIDE & Co. of 150

WALTER HAMPDEN

In Henrik Ibsen's Comedy
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S Thurs., 7:30 & Sat. 2:30
Matinee Wednesday

THREE SPECIAL PERFORMANCES

HAMLET
FRI. and SAT. EVG., Jan. 12-14, at 8 sharp
Saturday Matinee, Jan. 14, at 2 sharp

Chas. W. 46th St. Theatre

Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY

"Good News"

"Good News"

"Good News" action, "Good News" youth, A joyful musical comedy, "Good News" The Christian Science Monitor.

THE MUSICAL HIT

The Merry Malones
ERLANGER'S
THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MATT. WED. AND SAT.

COHAN and 150 Others

Henry Miller's Theat. 124 W.
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN

GRANT MITCHELL

THE LADY IN THE
"THE BABY CYCLOPE"

22nd Week

CRITERION Theatre, New York

6th Week

ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia

4th Week

TREMONT Theatre, Boston

some perturbation caused by the tentative formation of a chemical cartel.

In any case, the belief that Europe is about to face, as a solid entity, the United States, is absurdly far-fetched. There can be no such division. Agreements cannot be as rigid as is sometimes represented, for each country considers first its own interests—to say nothing of the fact American capital plays a prominent part in European enterprises.

It had been anticipated in some quarters the French cereal crops would be poor on account of the rainy summer. These predictions too have been falsified. The official estimates place the wheat crop at 77,558,230 quintals—which is equivalent to about 284,000,000 bushels. This is a great advance on 1926 when there were 63,077,400 quintals. It is behind the 1925 figures which showed 89,905,000 quintals—but, then, 1925 was an exceptional year. This may be fairly said the present yield is a good average, and it will not be necessary to import large quantities of wheat. The rye crop is estimated at 9,247,340 quintals, as compared with 7,639,590 in 1926, and barley at something over 12,000,000, as compared with 10,000,000.

Great Strides Industrially

Industrially, France has made great strides. Modern machinery has been installed. The factories in the devastated regions have been rebuilt on larger scale. The roads have been repaired. The canals have been deepened and added to. The railways have been supplied with better rolling stock and in some cases of France electrified. Better use has been made of the natural resources of the country in the shape of water power for the production of electricity. Docks have been given up-to-date equipment, and companies have been formed for the construction of most of the great canals on horizontal and perpendicular lines—to use the language of the economists—has been such as to modify profoundly the conditions of French production. These are the reasons which give France a favorable commercial balance. The exports are again above the imports. No fear need be entertained, in short, about French industry.

Nevertheless a good deal of this progress has been registered at the expense of French agriculture which has hitherto been regarded as the backbone of the country. France takes its place among the important industrial nations of the world. It is recognized as necessary that agriculture should not languish, and therefore the Government is contemplating a series of measures for the relief of agricultural producers.

Farmers Desert Country

The lure of the town is felt and laborers are deserting the land. Therefore it appears necessary to brighten village life by the steady introduction of electric lighting and electrical machinery, and to encourage the farmers by appropriate duties on imported wheat, cattle, and such products as cheese, eggs, fruit, and vegetables, and to relieve farmers from the excessive burden of taxation which is based upon registers of land values which are out of date. One of the greatest problems of France—and it is a problem which arises out of the prosperity of France in the industrial and commercial spheres—is to strike a proper balance between manufacture and agriculture. It is a problem that is receiving close attention, and which will unquestionably be solved.

It is impossible to do more than touch upon these chief points, but it will be appreciated that France has no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made since 1919, when much of the country had apparently been ruined, and the finances were in a deplorable state. France has emerged from its difficulties with credit, and in the words of one of the most authoritative economists in Paris, is "potentially the most prosperous country in Europe."

ROOSEVELT SPEECHES

RUMOR CANDIDACY

Criticizes "New Tammany" and Debates Other Issues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The possibility that

Leut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt may be a prospective candidate for the nomination for Governor has awakened considerable interest in Republican circles here, following four speeches just delivered by him, in which he attacked the "New Tammany" and expressed definite views on many important local and national issues.

Colonel Roosevelt's speaking tour was announced and in informed quarters here it was considered that a series of political speeches by an outstanding member of a major party is something quite unusual "outside a campaign."

Addressing the Association of Young Advertisers, Men at the Madison Square Hotel, Colonel Roosevelt urged all young men to take an active interest in politics, and declared that it was time both major parties stopped dodging important political issues.

Later he spoke before the Third Assembly District Republican Club, the Second Assembly District Republican Club, and at Burger's Restaurant, which has long been a favorite meeting place for downtown Republican politicians.

"I think a very important question is raised here. We may have our prejudices and we may be actuated very largely by our prejudices, but we should as a committee protect a very vital body of public opinion in this country, and in other countries from any form of religious persecution. They should have the right to establish their nursing homes and to place them with people who believe in the principles for which they stand. I think it will be a retrograde step on the part of this committee to attempt any form of religious persecution at this time of day." The amendment was negatived.

A New Clause

Later, after further negotiations, the Minister of Health agreed to support the addition to the bill of a new clause, which read as follows:

"POWER OF MINISTER TO EXEMPT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NURSING HOMES"

"The Minister of Health may grant exemption from the operation of this act in respect of any nursing home, as respects which he is satisfied that it is being or will be carried

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EXEMPT
IN HOMES REGISTRATION ACT

Minister of Health Empowered to Exclude Nursing
Homes of This Church From Operation
of New British Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For several years there has been a growing agitation for some measure or law which would improve the standard of nursing homes in England, and would also do something to check the many irregularities and abuses which were, admittedly, going on in a great many places under the guise of a nursing home. As the result of this agitation Gerald Hurst in 1925 introduced into Parliament a private member's bill called the Nursing Homes Registration Bill. This bill, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Hurst on the promise of the Government to appoint a select committee to consider and inquire into the whole question. This committee was appointed in the following year, and the evidence given before the committee showed a genuine need of legislation on the subject.

In a parliamentary session a proposition is time is available to the Government for Government measures or business and the remainder is allotted to private members' bills. Though the Government was not prepared to support a Nursing Homes Registration Bill yet the time at its disposal did not permit it to do so. Fortunately, however, Mrs. Philipson, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, one of the backers of the original bill, found herself in position to introduce the desired bill as a private member.

As introduced the bill required every nursing home to apply for registration to a public authority, one of the conditions necessary to secure registration being that each home should be under the charge of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a qualified medical nurse. In England there are a number of nursing homes maintained by Christian Scientists for those desiring Christian Science treatment, and it was at once seen that these homes would come under the terms of the bill, and unless the original bill found itself in some way those maintaining these homes would either have to close them down or have to submit to having a doctor or a qualified medical nurse in charge. The promoters of the bill were appalled at this, and found that they would not consider any exemptions, but if an amendment could be framed which would not conflict with the main object of the bill they would not oppose it.

Lady Astor Moves Amendment

After investigating and exploring almost every mode of approach, an amendment was moved in committee by Viscountess Astor to the effect that where the application related to a nursing home in which treatment by medical methods was not administered, the registration authority could not refuse to register the house solely because there was no doctor or medical nurse in charge. In speaking to the amendment, Lady Astor quoted the statement made by Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, in his speech in a recent debate in the House of Commons on unqualified medical practice, when he said: "We do not want to cut ourselves off from taking advantage of the skill of any man, qualified or unqualified, but if anyone goes to an unqualified man, he goes at his own risk and he must be prepared to take the consequences."

In finding himself unable to accept the amendment, quite apart, as he said, from any question of Christian Science which had been referred to in the discussion, but on the ground that the amendment would allow all sorts of unorthodox methods of bringing these institutions under the provisions of the bill. Without some form of exemption, there was little doubt that they would come within the provisions of the bill, and, if so, they would be required, as a condition of their continued existence, to appoint a qualified nurse to be resident in the home as the superintendent of the home.

"But they cannot do it; it would be

on in accordance with the practice and principles of the body known as the Church of Christ, Scientist.

"It shall be a condition of any exemption granted to a nursing home under this section that the nursing home shall adopt and use the name of Christian Science Nursing Home."

"An exemption granted under this section in respect of a nursing home may at any time be withdrawn by the Minister if it appears to him that that home is no longer being carried on in accordance with the said practice and principles."

This new clause was moved by Captain Cazalet in the House of Commons when the bill was reported by the committee to the House, and in doing so Captain Cazalet said in part: "I feel sure that no one in this House and in particular none of those who represent the medical profession in this House, desires to interfere with the free right of any individual in this country to think upon religious matters as he or she desires, nor does anyone desire to interfere with the right of the individual to seek relief from his ill health and his troubles as he or she may think best. If this clause is rejected, however, it will, in my opinion, constitute an intolerable interference with the right of the individual in these respects, and therefore, I trust that this clause, which is agreeable to the Ministry of Health and which is satisfactory to those most intimately concerned, will be accepted by the House."

Attitude of Ministry of Health

In speaking in support of the new clause the Minister of Health said in part: "It might be convenient if I were to intervene at this moment to say what is the attitude of the Ministry of Health toward the clause which the House is discussing. It is all the more necessary because I do not think that the House has yet had before it some of the considerations that ought to be taken into account in deciding a matter of this kind. My honorable and gallant friend who moved the amendment in the House of Commons, the Minister of Health, has said in part: 'I think it would be convenient if I were to intervene at this moment to say what is the attitude of the Ministry of Health toward the clause which the House is discussing. It is all the more necessary because I do not think that the House has yet had before it some of the considerations that ought to be taken into account in deciding a matter of this kind. 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VITAL FUNCTION OF COLLEGE NOT FOUND IN TRADE

Dartmouth Head Declares More and Better Thinking of More Concern

The function of colleges is to serve education whether they serve business or not, declared Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in an address at the University Club of Boston in which he pointed out that modern industry does, in fact, rest upon the discoveries of earlier scholars and draws most of its executives from college ranks.

"I file my complete dissent to the proposition that the value of the American college is to be fairly judged on the basis of whether it enhances the prosperity of the country or not," he said after a reference to the recent criticisms by Clarence W. Barron, financial publisher. "I wish to dispute categorically the theory that it is the function of the college to make business successful."

Prime Concern of Colleges

"The concern of the college is, first, more and better thinking; that mental processes may be disinterested; that they shall be true, and that they shall contribute to the enlightenment of man's soul as well as to the indulgence of his body."

Remembering that the great increase of demand in the United States for education has made American colleges the subject of an experiment which holds world-wide interest, Dr. Hopkins said:

"Unfortunately there has not been any corresponding increase in public understanding of what education really is, to say nothing of the fact of why it is. Each generation labors under the delusion that it has largely come to know all that is knowable. The popular institution of higher learning would be the one which would willingly accept the doctrine that 'whatever is, is right.' Nevertheless, such a college would be very little an educational institution."

Taking up Mr. Barron's assertion that, "A university could never have brought forth a Vanderbilt, a Rockefeller, an Edison or a Henry Ford," Dr. Hopkins said:

"It is to be added, however, that there would have been no transportation system to utilize a Vanderbilt's ability except for the laboratory researches of the power, Mr. Rockefeller would be the first to acknowledge the indebtedness of the oil industry to geologists and chemists. Mr. Edison has worked from premises discovered and proved by many another. Henry Ford did not have found an outlet for his pioneering genius except for the years in laboratories of men who developed the internal combustion engine."

Based on Scholarly Research

"The industrial life of America, manufacturing efficiency, mass production and the economic surplus which that life creates, rest not on the platitudes of materialists, but on the quiet, painstaking research of scholars, eager to extend the frontiers of knowledge and accepting as sufficient reward the self-consciousness of having discovered new truth."

He took up a list of the largest industrial concerns of the country and, while acknowledging the credit due to men who have made signal success without college education, he pointed out that college graduates fill the highest executive positions of the United States Steel Corporation, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, General Electric Company, Westinghouse, International Harvester, United Fruit Company and the General Motors Corporation. The larger proportion of subordinate executives, he added, are college-trained men.

"But if these facts were not so," he continued, "I would not accept the condition as being primarily an indictment of the college process. The real question is whether men are becoming more intelligent or not. I do not contend that material welfare and an abundance of comfort are incompatible with culture. The fact ought to be quite the contrary."

"There is no function of education more important than the giving of a sense of proportion to men." In this connection he told of research later utilized by millions which was carried on by men receiving annual incomes less than he had known to be offered to football players for a single professional game.

"It is from considerations such as these," he concluded, "that I ask whether you wish your colleges to be educational institutions or social finishing schools, or training schools for business, or homes of champion football teams."

COLLEGE LECTURE SYSTEM DEFENDED

More Effective Than Discussion, Experiments Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and Dr. Ralph B. Spence, professors in Teachers College of Columbia University, have just announced the results of an experiment conducted by them which, they hold, proves to their satisfaction that the lecture method is superior to the discussion method in teaching college students.

The professors selected two sections of 60 persons each, studying the same branch of education. Section A studied entirely by lectures

Section B studied by lectures and experiments.

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HOME MISSIONS BREAKING DOWN 'FOREIGN BLOCS'

Barriers of Class and Race Yield to Americanization Work, Speakers Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Home missionary efforts to break down "foreign blocs," particularly in large communities, by Americanization work in home and schools, are meeting with swiftly increasing success, according to speakers at the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America.

The organization is composed of evangelical representatives of practically every Protestant denomination in the country, and the sessions here are designed to improve methods of operation and to stimulate missionary work here and abroad.

"We are breaking down the barriers of class and race among our foreign element," said Mrs. William E. Gell of Doylestown, Pa., president of the federation. "We are doing this by making personal, friendly contacts in the home and through our international houses in the great student centers."

Mrs. Gell declared there had been a "tremendous change in the missionary outlook abroad," due to established Christian churches in many countries which largely replace the missionary in such centers.

The federation strongly supported the present dry laws and urged continued enforcement, criticizing attempts at modification or nullification.

WAR ON LIQUOR IS COMMENDED

Miss Maude Royden Wishes England Also Could Rid Herself of Evil

"I praise the wish of the American people to be rid of the liquor evil," said Miss Maude Royden, English social worker and preacher, when her views were asked at one of the two meetings which she addressed in New Haven, Conn., and Boston during the week-end.

"It is a heavy part of our national life in England," she continued, "and I only wish we could rid ourselves of it. It is a great advantage the United States has embarked upon in its sweeping effort to be rid of the evil. I wish it success."

Her Connecticut address had emphasized the importance of mutual good will and sympathy between America and England. "Nothing is more important in world affairs today," she said, "than that they stand eye to eye on all questions that arise, using their mutual strength for the service of the world and not engaging in controversy."

In Boston Miss Royden spoke for a more welcoming attitude between

MR. HEALY PRAISES THE BRITISH FOR NONINTERFERENCE

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

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In view of Mr. Healy's record in the Nationalist movement, the statement seems worthy of wide circulation as it effectively disposes of the propaganda by the minority seeking to create a contrary impression abroad.

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SENATE TO ACT AGAIN ON SMITH OATH OF OFFICE

Senator-Elect From Illinois Demands He Be Seated Before Arguing Rights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The refusal of Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator-elect from Illinois, to recognize the jurisdiction of the special Senate committee for the investigation of campaign funds reverts his case to the Senate for final disposition.

The Senate is now called upon to determine for a third time whether it will allow him to take the oath of office and if not whether his seat should be declared vacant and the State of Illinois called upon to choose a successor.

Mr. Smith, appearing before the committee in response to its invitation to present arguments in regard to his fitness to hold a seat in the Senate, which has so far been denied him on the grounds of excessive and questionable campaign contributions and expenditures, informed the committee that he declined to accept its authority to question his qualifications until he had been inducted into office.

State Delegation Heard

Supporting his contention was a group of Illinois legislators led by Oscar E. Carlstrom, Attorney General and John Dalley, State Senator, the latter chairman of a special legislative committee appointed to urge the Senate to seat Mr. Smith.

Immediately following Mr. Smith's declaration, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the committee, announced that the committee would report the facts promptly to the Senate for it to act upon.

Accompanying this action will be a resolution which would declare Mr. Smith's seat vacant.

Mr. Smith's appearance before the committee was brief. He informed the committee that he considered its refusal to allow him to take his place as depriving the State of Illinois of the representation in Congress that it was entitled to and that until he was installed in office he would contend that the Senate and

its committees had no authority to scrutinize his qualifications to hold a seat.

The issue raised by Mr. Smith has been debated and acted upon by the Senate on other occasions. It is agreed that the Senate has authority to seat or refuse to seat, but the question is as to process. Some contend that if the Senator-elect's certification is satisfactory that the Senate must seat him and then take up the subject of examining charges against his fitness to remain in the chamber.

Others, and in Mr. Smith's case they have been the considerable majority of the Senate, hold that regardless of the propriety of his certification from his State his title to take his seat is questioned and that the Senate should dispose of his claims when he appears before it and asks for his place.

It is Mr. Smith's contention that until he is seated his certificate of election is valid until his term would expire and that he can present himself at every ensuing session until that time and ask to be given the oath of office.

Should the Senate vacate the seat it would place the matter up to Governor Len Small of Illinois. If he declined to name a successor or call an election for that purpose, a deadlock would ensue, leaving Illinois with only one Senator until the matter was disposed of.

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LONDON—A board has been formed by the Government, under Sir Warren Fisher, who is a brilliant organizer and financier, with Sir John Cadman, a mining expert; Sir David Shackleton, official Labor adviser, as members, to endeavor to solve the problem which has hitherto baffled the Government of transferring 250,000 of unemployed miners to localities overseas and in Great Britain, where work is available. The board is also to help 90,000 machinists, 50,000 shipbuilding operatives and numerous other workers now permanently unemployed.

It will co-operate with the Overseas Settlement Committee when emigration questions arise, also with the Health Ministry when the slum clearance scheme is in need of acceleration, and with education and trade authorities when education and commerce can be brought in to help it to be given wide powers to supplement the existing machinery dealing with the unemployed.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Two men and two women bound for Cairo, Egypt, to start the first organized sight-seeing tour of Africa were aboard the liner Franconia when she sailed on her annual world cruise. They were F. D. Soverel of New York, Dr. C. H. Ashton of Franklin, Pa., Mrs. J. M. Grist of New Haven, Conn., and Miss J. K. Miller of London, Eng.

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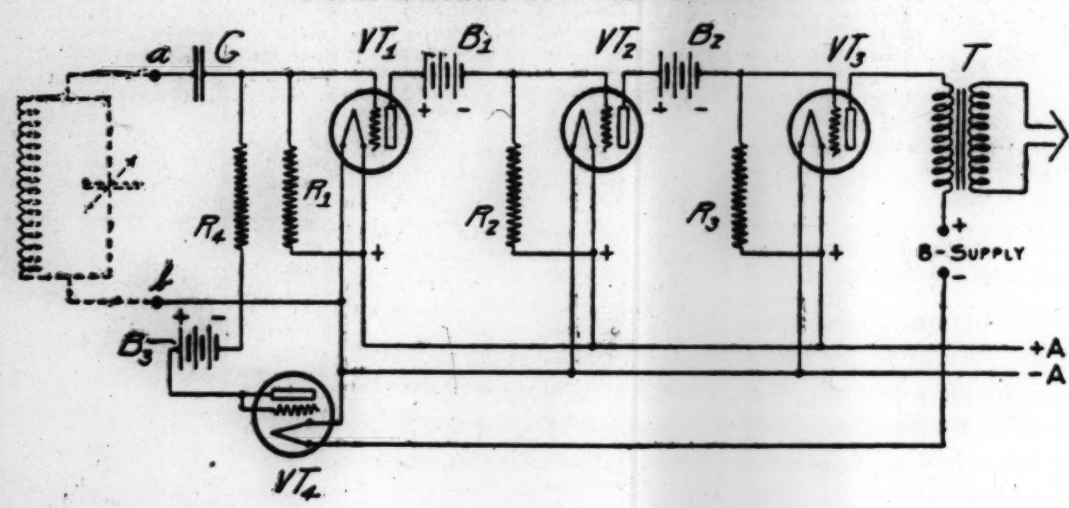
Exclusive Discussion Gives Many New and Unusual Points to Monitor Readers

By EDWARD H. LOFTIN and S. YOUNG WHITE

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Interesting developments in the use of aluminum alloys to save weight in motor vehicles without loss of strength was disclosed at the Commercial Motor Transport Exhibition recently held at Olympia. In Britain, where there are restrictions as to the weight of commercial vehicles, savings count. In one exhibit, "Model 424," the use of aluminum alloys was shown carried to a point well beyond anything which has been reached on any vehicle placed on the market hitherto.

Massive Part Easy to Lift

In addition to the crankcase and transmission case, which in Britain are almost always of aluminum, a number of other parts, including the lower half of the rear axle housing, wheels, brakes, dumb irons, spring shackles, numerous levers and small details, are made in aluminum alloys. The most striking features are the brakes and wheels. The brakes (four wheel) are of the internally expanding type, and for a vehicle of this size are necessarily very large and powerful, requiring a good deal of material to insure the necessary strength and rigidity. As ordinarily constructed, this would involve a large amount of unsprung weight, but by the use of aluminum alloy for the shoes and their supporting plate, and also of an aluminum brake drum, fitted with a thin steel liner to take the wear, the total weight has been very materially reduced.

A complete assembly was shown separately, and its extraordinary lightness was very convincingly demonstrated by the ease with which this massive part could be lifted. The emergency brake, which is mounted on the propelling shaft, also has aluminum shoes.

Tire Wear Reduced

The disc wheels and detachable rims (pneumatic tires are fitted) are in a special alloy, and the wheel discs are tapered in section from the hub to the rim to insure the maximum strength with a minimum of weight.

The total reduction in unsprung weight must amount to several hundred pounds, and will make for much improved running qualities on account of the "softer" springs which are necessary to keep the tires in contact with the road. In addition to this, the tire wear will be reduced, and a further point for consideration is the reduction in the damage done to the road, which will make itself felt if aluminum alloys become generally employed.

With the steady improvement which is being made in the strength of these alloys, it is not difficult to visualize still further applications which may eventually become a reality, and practice, at any rate for the higher class of chassis. The front axle, the whole of the rear axle housing, and the frame itself immediately suggest themselves, and are even now within the bounds of practical engineering, if price considerations would permit.

PALESTINE WAGE INQUIRY BEGUN

Board With Wide Powers
Seeks to Reconcile Arab
and Jewish Labor Views

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Wages for unskilled labor in Palestine is the subject of inquiry of a special commission appointed by the High Commissioner, Lord Plumer. The commission, which has wide powers and is allowed to summon witnesses, consists of the British District Commissioner for the South, a prominent Jewish labor leader, and an Arab engineering contractor.

One of this commission's tasks will be to reconcile the higher Jewish standard of wages with the lower standard of the Arabs. It is not anticipated that the two can be made absolutely equal. The irreducible minimum which the Jewish Labor Federation demands and the rate of pay for which unskilled Arab labor is willing to hire out, must remain in force for some time to come. The Jews' idea of a living wage is about \$1.25 per day. The Arab is content to work for less than 75 cents a day, since his employment outside his own farm represents so much extra

earning. He does not, like the Jew, depend entirely on this work. There is some danger that the present unemployment situation affecting Jewish labor may tend to depress the Jewish level, especially on the public works undertaken by the Government. The Government in its calculations has adopted the Arab level. Jewish labor, forced to seek employment at any price, besides being eager to have a hand in the important public works such as the Haifa harbor, the building of the Government House at Jerusalem, and the Rockefeller Museum, may be compelled to go to work on the Government's terms.

If what is now the Arab standard should become the official standard, it would have the opposite effect to that which the Zionists aim. It is one of the proud boasts of the Zionists' Organization that in coming to Palestine they are bound to raise the Arab level to that of the Jew, and not depress the Jewish standard to that of the Arab.

COURT TO HEAR GERMAN CHARGES

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

THE HAGUE—The World Court has received a new application from Germany instituting proceedings against Poland. The application is based on provisions of the German-Polish convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia, and concerns the exercise of minority rights as far as they apply to Upper Silesian public schools. Germany has appointed Dr. Buding, president of the district of Marienwerder, its agent before the court.

In Upland Hamlets Is Spanish Treasure



Better Than the Proverbial "Castles in Spain" Are These Villages Tucked Away in the Arromatic Southern Hills, Where Olives Are Harvested and the Farewell Message is "Go You With God."

Rosemary, Lavender, Sheep Bells Too, in Spanish Hill Villages

Would You Know the Charm of Spain? Then "Adopt" a Village—Learn of Its Herb-Scented Slopes, Its Peasants, the Night Fires of Its Olive Harvest

TO UNDERSTAND and appreciate the charm and simple grandeur of Spain, one must be in touch with the villages—preferably a village tucked away in the hills; those aromatic hills of southern Spain, which, seemingly barren, on acquaintance are found to be rich in every kind of sweet-smelling herb, as well as great clusters of lavender plants—and rosemary.

One such village I have adopted and made my own, and during the years I have found a never-failing delight in a little cottage and garden far from the tourists' beaten track, and always, when reveling in the radiant air and sunshine, have longed to share my joy with those who would appreciate and understand the spell which Spain casts on those who love her.

In October and November the farmers harvest the olive crop. Sometimes the olive orchards are many kilometers away from the village, and then they camp out on the hillside until the crop is gathered. High fires at night, round the embers of which they sleep, wrapped in the heavy "manta" or rug which every peasant owns.

Bright-Eyed and Sturdy

Olive form a staple part of their income, as well as of their diet. Often

the midday meal consists of a handful of olives, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, eaten with a generous supply of olive oil and a huge round loaf of whole-meal bread. They are extremely abstemious and by preference, drink water. They are connoisseurs of the different kinds of delicious spring water with which Spain abounds. These folk are of a sturdy race, bright-eyed, with deeply bronzed skin, and strong white teeth.

One of my favorite hills rejoices in the name of "Esperanza" (hope). Thither I have repaired at all hours, and at all seasons; but mostly, at sunset.

Winding, Upward Path

The winding, upward path leads through a young pine forest, and around rocks which are rich in fossils. On the top there is a natural armchair in the hollow of a rock, where one can rest and luxuriate in the distant hills for many miles. The village nestles in a fertile plain 500 feet below. The air is so pure.

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Man to Study What Wild Beasts Think About and How They Talk

Investigator to Go "Trapping" With Phonograph and Catch Jungle "Remarks" on Records—Seeks to Found Study Center in Bush

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—W. D. Hubbard, American author and natural scientist, formerly connected with the zoos of New York and Boston, has returned to the African bush with the object of exploring more fallacies about wild animals. With him are his wife, their son, and their baby girl. The party also includes Miss Elizabeth Man of New York, a secretary, and a cinematographer and assistant.

"This time we are going to study animals to try and find out what they are thinking about and how they talk to each other," said Mr. Hubbard.

In his outfit he has a gramophone recording machine for preserving animal noises.

Going to Take Beasts Alive and Study

"So many myths about African animals have recently been exploded that we think there will be a rich field for this kind of research."

"During our last stay in Northern Rhodesia, for instance, we yoked buffaloes to a wagon and drove them about. I believe that every wild animal in Africa is harmless unless first provoked by man. I am going to catch young lions, buffaloes and antelope, specimens of every possible type, and watch them grow up."

It has always been maintained that the African elephant cannot be trained to work like the Indian elephant. The Belgians have recently established an elephant training school at Apt, in the Congo, with good results. Mr. Hubbard is going to see whether the same thing cannot be done in Northern Rhodesia. During his last visit he captured young elephants and found that children could ride on them and play with them.

Seeks Comparing of Notes

Mr. Hubbard belongs to many learned societies, including the

Zoological Society of London. After his last visit to Africa he published a book entitled "Wild Animals," dealing with his research work in a popular way. The present expedition will probably result in a more advanced work.

"It is my ambition to establish a large station in the African bush," said Mr. Hubbard: "some place to which all scientific parties could go and compare notes is badly needed. At present if I wish to compare results with other research workers, I have to write to them and send a few pickled specimens. There ought to be a laboratory in the heart of the Rhodesian big game country where natural scientists could work together for the benefit of tropical progress."

Mr. Hubbard's headquarters for the next 18 months will be at Choma, which he considers to be one of the finest spots in Africa for his work.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Grandpapa Gigot

By MABEL FITZGERALD

IT WAS a funny name, was it not? Grandpapa Gigot! The children gave it to him in a fit of fun because of his long whiskers. It made everybody laugh. Yet somehow it suited him exactly!

On the summer days he would sit on the seat outside the little cottage where he lived, and pass an encouraging and cheering word to the neighbors as they went by. And in winter when it was cold, and perhaps the snow was making a thick carpet on the ground, Grandpapa Gigot would sit and doze over the fire, waking up to a wonderful alertness if one of the neighbors should happen to drop in for a gossip. Above all the children loved him, though they teased him unmercifully. Often they paid him unexpected visits. Indeed everyone went to him with their joys and sorrows. He was so like a child himself—this dear Grandpapa Gigot—with his twinkling gray eyes, and keen understanding of all you said and did.

A Surprise for Robert

Impossible to hide any of your weak spots from Grandpapa Gigot. One day when little Robert had secured a monster big apple, which he had every intention of dividing with his friends, Grandpapa Gigot, whose sharp eyes penetrated at once the situation, and took it for granted without question that such a treasure would easily divide into four parts. Little Robert was so astonished he shared the apple with the others at once, and then—so strangely do things come about—never, little Robert will testify, did an apple taste so good!

He would walk through the village smiling at this person and at that; all had a friendly word for Grandpapa Gigot. He would stand gossiping outside the post office while the neighbors collected their letters. "None for you this time, Grandpapa," the young man from the baker's opposite would say, laughing.

It was an old joke! For never in all the history of many, many years, had Grandpapa Gigot ever received a letter. Most of the young people and some of the children were great travelers. It was so simple to walk the six miles that led to the nearest railway station, and then to mount the big train that took you to Paris, and from there no doubt to all other parts of the world.

His Beloved Village

But Grandpapa Gigot had never entered a train. He showed no particular eagerness to enable him to get into one. The neighbors had friends, owners of big cars, that came to visit them. Even the young man from the baker's had his motorcycle. But Grandpapa Gigot, the quiet cobbler, his business to know as much about these machines as the others did, could never be induced to enter any of them.

"For you," he would cry, "yes—of course—but very nice."

Then he would shake his head, while his eyes wandered affectionately over the familiar corners of his beloved village. The calm and peace of the little place, the quiet cobbler's stoned streets, and green shuttered homes, the laughter of the children at their play; it still kept the dearest place in his heart. So Grandpapa Gigot did not feel the need of letters

to put him in touch with the outside world.

Winter came. The children were all whispering together, talking and planning, arranging all sorts of surprises for the New Year. They decided to prepare a surprise for Grandpapa Gigot. He should have a letter—oh, but such a one as he had never had before in his life. A real invitation to a party! So they made their plans and preparations, and when everything was ready, little Robert addressed the letter in a big, bold hand, and took it to the post-mistress, who promised to give it to Grandpapa Gigot the very next time he came. So it happened that the following morning the young man from the baker's did not say as usual, "None for you this time, Grandpapa."

On the contrary, he looked quite indignant. "Fie! Grandpapa Gigot, what's this? A letter for you?"

All the neighbors jostled each other to get the best view, and watch events when the letter was opened. They knew! But Grandpapa Gigot could not guess who it was writing to him, and was too surprised for words!

"The children—the dear things," he exclaimed, and his eyes twinkled as he read the invitation cheerfully.

"Dear Grandpapa Gigot, The Mayor is giving a little party for us on Monday week. Will you come?"

A Frog That Lives in a Tree

SHORTLY after school started the children had a strange guest. It was brought to school by Edward Simmons, who lived on the edge of town. It was a small, light gray frog, no bigger than a silver half-dollar.

"What kind of frog is this, Miss Watkins?" asked the teacher.

"I think it isn't the same kind that croaks in the swamps and ponds because I found him high up in the apple tree in our back yard, and he had a light green color when I first found him. Then after I put him in this fruit jar he turned gray."

Miss Watkins was puzzled, for she knew very little about frogs. "I'll go to the library and find out what his name is," she answered, "and in the meantime, let's put a little water in with him. I do happen to know that frogs like to be moist at all times. They don't drink water through their mouths like we do, but soak it up through their skins."

The next morning the children were all eager to hear what Miss Watkins would have to tell them. "If he is a tree frog," she began, "he also has another name, too. His last name is 'Hyla' which means 'From the woods' and his first name is 'Versicolor' which means 'Of many colors.' So he is the little frog from the woods, who has many colors."

"He can change the color of his coat to nearly any shade of green or brown or gray. In this way he can easily hide when he doesn't want to be seen. If he is sitting on the gray trunk of a tree, he turns gray, and if he is sitting on a leaf, he turns green. Then you will notice that the end of his toes are all equipped with little round pads."

The Mail Bag

[Snubs received quite an interesting letter the other day which perhaps you would like to read over his shoulder—Ed.]

New York City

Dear Snubs:

Our family came to the Big City and we are living for a few days at the hotel. It certainly is a very strange life for a dog, but so exciting! My mistress takes me in her arms and we get into a little room that seems to do nothing but slide up and down all day long. Everyone smiles at me, some speak, and others pat me and call me "a nice little pup."

Yesterday afternoon when we were out walking, I was trotting right along like a good dog, looking straight ahead, when my mistress said, "See the doggie!"

I turned and there in the window was a bull dog, but it wouldn't pay any attention to me. The window was low, so I could rest my paws on the sill and look at it, but the dog on the other side never moved. We went around the corner and there in another window was a little white terrier but it wouldn't play with me either.

After that I kept running up to the windows that were low enough, and looking in.

I heard my mistress say "I wonder if Snubs ever went window shopping?" so I thought I'd write and tell you about my adventures, as I enjoy hearing about yours so much.

Prissy-Pickers

Dear Editor:

Last term our class made the first story about Milly-Molly-Mandy to a play. I acted as Milly-Molly-Mandy's mother.

I live in Kent, but I go to school in "Sussex by the sea." Isn't it lovely to be able to bathe and play on the beach during the term? We have a large hut and it isn't taken down in the winter, as most of the children in Holland. I am going to be a Dutch girl in a play called "The Perfect Ring." I am 9 years old.

Dorothy D.

Dear Editor:

At school my teacher has a bulletin board for current events, and sometimes there are many from the Monitor on it.

I have two sisters and one brother and we are all very fond of the Monitor. Whenever I have it I always look at the Mail Bag first. I would like to correspond with somebody in the East or the middle West. I am 11 years old.

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to you. I am at school now but above I have put my home address, because my father will send me any letters addressed to me. Please forward this other letter to Jack C. On this and the other letter there are S. Rhodesian stamps which I'd like you to send to Jack. On our farm we have got two dogs, one of which has eight little brown puppies, and nine rabbits.

[The letter and stamps have been forwarded, David—Ed.]

El Segundo, California

Dear Editor:

I am reading the "Secret Land" and like it very much. I also enjoy the Diary of Snubs Our Dog.

I am 11 years old and would like to correspond with some boy my age in England.

George B.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I love reading the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page, too. I cut things out of the Monitor and put them in a scrap book. I have a sister and two brothers. We have five dogs and a big chicken farm.

I would like to correspond with a girl my age who is in another country. I am 12 years old and very interested in other countries.

Priscilla W.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old. I have three sisters. They are very nice. I get the Monitor at Sunday School every Sunday. I read Snubs and the Sunset stories and Waddles. We also get the Monitor at home but I like my own copy. I liked the puzzle of Sammy and Snowflake.

I would like to correspond with boys who live in Washington, D. C., and any part of North America.

Ma: K. G.

Syracuse New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 9 years old. I have a snow-white pony, and I like Snubs. Our Dog, very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. I ride horseback with my Mama and Dad.

P. S.—I should like to hear from a little girl in Africa.

The following would like to receive letters:

Edith P. (9), Woodbine, N. J.
Ruth C. (8), St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Eng.
Jewel W. (11), Park Ridge, Ill.
Julia H. (7), Swanton, Mass.
John B. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Drew and Ed. Waterville, Me.
Hazel H. (9), Rustington, Eng.
James H. (7), New York City.
Kathleen L. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Frank L. (11), Grand Blanc, Mich.
Elmy K. (10), Albany, Calif.
Roy (11), Norfolk, Mass.

There will be dancing, and cream meringues!"

Grandpapa Gigot laughed till the tears ran down his face! He accepted the invitation! He had every intention of going and eating some of those cream meringues! Ay—and of dancing, too! The letter had given him so much pleasure he was ready for anything.

The day of the party came. Grandpapa Gigot had put on a black frock coat, and a cravat, white with wonderful blue spots. The young man from the baker's had looked in specially to give his boots a shine. His face was full of laughter, and little wrinkles of fun, because Grandpapa Gigot that day felt as light-hearted as any boy. What a party it was! Surely there had never been such a party, such a merry evening of rollicking fun, such dancing, and such meringues!

When the time came to go home, it was Grandpapa Gigot who could hardly be got to come away at all, to whom they all said good night, and who stuffed the last place of meringue into little Robert's mouth, as he waved to them from the corner of the old square. He was so happy—this good Grandpapa Gigot—the center of his little world, his children, his friends, and the time of his life was all that he needed. What did he want with their trains and their motorcycles as long as he had these?

So he was always just Grandpapa—Grandpapa Gigot. It was a funny name, was it not? Yet somehow, there among those simple people, the father of his little village, it suited him exactly.

A Frog That Lives in a Tree

He has these to make it easier to climb about in the trees. Each one of the pads is sticky on the bottom, so that he can cling to the side of the tree by one foot, or even by a single toe.

"He lives entirely in the trees, except in the spring, and spends the time of his life eating. At dusk and on rainy days he sings his little trilling song. This song is a rather peaceful trill not unlike the purring of a cat, only much louder."

Soon after this the new cage came. Inside the cage the children put fresh branches with green leaves on them so that his cage was just like the leafy home the tree frog had lived in before he was brought to school. Next the leaves were sprinkled with water and then the tree frog was ready to be put in his new home.

Whether the tree frog liked his new home as well as the old one we do not know, but he seemed quite content. He sang his little trilling song, he ate his food, he lay on his back, and he was just like a cat, with his legs curled up under his body so that he looked a good deal like a lump of putty, except from in front, when you could see his throat moving in and out as he breathed. And he always ate as if he enjoyed it.

One day when it was raining outside they were all able to watch him easily. He first blew his throat up into a balloon almost as large as himself, and then with each trill he would blow some of this air out, causing his whole body to vibrate. After several trills his throat was once more in its ordinary size and full of wrinkles.

About two weeks later Miss Watkins told the children something that made them realize that they must part with their strange pet. "At this time of the year," she said, "all of his brothers and sisters in the woods are finding nice warm beds for the winter. Of course our little tree frog would be warm enough in here this winter, but you can all see that it is not the same thing as being out into the open. I think he will only be too glad to be free and will be grateful to us for letting him go back to the woods again."

And so that afternoon when school let out, Edward was given the task of taking their pet back to the apple tree in his back yard. Since Edward could not find him the next morning, he thought that the little tree frog probably found a new home in a warm bed, and will stay there until next spring.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Several fellows, including the Boss, have been having a race to see who could build a snow fort the quickest.

And today the Boss and his team finished theirs and put up a flag.

But when I looked across at the other fellows fort they had a flag up, too, and were making as much racket as anybody!

The noise soon stopped, though, and a big snowball battle began, so I decided the winning business had been settled yet!

If I Were Otherwise



If I were very, very tall, as tall as I could be,
I'd play with all the little birds up in the topmost tree,
I'd jump right over houses and think nothing of a wall,
If I were very, very, very, very, very tall!



If I were very, very small, as small as I could be,
I'd run among the blades of grass where you could scarcely
I'd play with ants and beetles and I know I'd love them all,
If I were very, very, very, very, very small!

Jean's Music Lessons

Sleepy Time Music

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

WHAT a queer bed the baby is in!" Jean and Grandmother were looking at pictures.

"It is a cradle-bed," Grandmother told her, "the kind that babies used to sleep in. Instead of posts it stands upon rockers, like a rocking chair."

"And that is the way babies were rocked to sleep," Jean asked.

"Yes, they were," Grandmother said. "Lay your doll in the chair, and we will play cradle," Grandmother said.

Jean brought a pillow, and the big rocking chair made a fine cradle. Grandmother touched the rocker with her toe, and as the chair moved gently back and forth, she sang,

Rock-a-bye-baby,
In the tree top,
When the wind blows,
The cradle will rock.

When the wind blew, the cradle would rock," Jean sang, "and then the mothers made up a song about it."

"Many Mothers to Many Babies"

"And mothers ever since have sung it," Grandmother said.

"Maybe that is the way they learned to rock their babies," Jean suggested.

"Maybe," Grandmother agreed; "anyway, rocking is an old, old custom."

Jean leaned her head against Grandmother's knee. "Sing it again," she coaxed. "It makes me feel sleepy, too."

"You mustn't feel that way till after dinner," Grandmother said, "but I will leave the doll in the chair bed and see if we can find a cradle-song record that rocks."

Jean was surprised. "A cradle-song record? Will it have tree-top words?"

"Oh, no," Grandmother said, "there is only this old one about the tree-top, but there are many, many others. Some very famous musicians have composed music with the rock of the cradle in it. Some of the most beautiful cradle songs have no words at all."

Jean ran for the record album.

"Ah, here it is, the very one I wanted," Grandmother said, selecting one.

Jean turned the record in her hands. "It doesn't say cradle-song—it says, b-e-r-c-e-u-s-e," she spelled the word.

"Berceuse (hair-souz)," Grandmother pronounced it, "that is the French word for cradle-song. This was composed by the musician Chopin (sho-pahn) who lived much of his life in France."

Chopin's "Berceuse"

"Shall we play it?" Jean asked.

"Before we hear it, suppose you rock the dolly," Grandmother said. "I want you to know the feel of the rocking."

Jean put her hand on the chair and pushed it gently. Forward and back, forward and back it rocked. "Oh," Jean cried, "when it goes out, it says 'rock-a-bye,' and when it comes back it says, 'bye-bye,' see, 'rock-a-bye-bye-bye!'"

"Listen to the music say it," Grandmother put the record in place. Sure enough, there it was in the music—"rock-a-bye-bye-bye; rock-a-bye-bye-bye; rock-a-bye-bye-bye," twice through—then up above the rocking a little tune began singing. "The mother!" Jean whispered.

Grandmother nodded. She sat down beside the chair-cradle and in time with the music rocked it gently. Jean touched the other side of the chair and helped Grandmother rock it.

It rocked, never changing, but the song of the mother changed. Jean looked up at Grandmother, she wanted to ask a question, but Grandmother's eyes were closed. She was rocking the chair as gently as though it held a real baby. So Jean rocked on and listened to the music.

The little tune went higher and higher, there were little chiming tones and little sparkling tones, but Jean noticed that down underneath the "rock-a-bye-bye, rock-a-bye-bye-bye" was always the same. And Grandmother, swaying the chair, had a sweet, quiet look on her face. Jean thought she was dreaming.

Then the sparkling music was gone; the little mother-song came again, and the rocking grew a little and a little slower. The mother-tune ended. Grandmother bent over the chair, "There, there," she said softly, and the music said it after her, "There, there," as the rocking stopped.

Jean touched Grandmother's hand. Grandmother opened her eyes. "Well, well!" she said, "Well, well! That chair felt just like a real cradle under my foot. I guess I fell into a dream myself."

That chair felt just like a real cradle under my foot. I guess I fell into a dream myself. "I guess I was a dream," she said, "because the music was so gentle."

Grandmother stroked Jean's hair. "Chopin played his Berceuse upon his left hand," she said, "and with his right hand he played the cradle on, on, steady and sure just like a mother's love. With his right hand, he made a beautiful air castle for the baby—a mother's dream of all the good and beautiful things the baby will do as it grows older. It is all there in the music, and that is why I like this cradle-song."

What Is My Name?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blowing all the tree tops,
Brushing flowers and grass,
Wandering in the meadows . . .
Have you seen me pass?

Ruffling up the waters,
Chasing waves at sea,
Dancing in the sunshine . . .
Please find a name for me!

Whistling all around you,
Playing with you a game . . .
Can you guess who I am?
WIND! that is my name.

FRANCES S. LARKIN.

Words Within Words

How many words can you make out of each of the following words using all the letters each time?

PEALS, SPARE, LEAST, STRIPE, PLEATS, BREAD, SPOT, TIME, MILES, PROSE.

Here is an example: STEAM: Meats, tames, mates, teams.

Wee Tales of Great Heroes

The Story of Sir Francis Drake, Seaman

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

PART II.

THE Queen had approved the voyage and preparations went ahead merrily. Provisions enough to last a year were stowed on board. Drake's cabin was filled with chairs covered with silks and velvets. The dishes were made of gold and silver. Even some of the dishes in the cook's galley were of silver. They took with them many fashion books to show people in other countries how Englishmen dressed. All this display was only to show what wonderful things were made in England. And it must have been a very gorgeous fleet that sailed out of Plymouth on that crisp November day in 1577.

All this time Drake had not told his men the object of the voyage. They had followed him because they trusted him. When he told them that he was going to hunt for Spanish gold it was not long before they were as eager as their leader, and all were pleased to hear that they were going to sail into the waters of the Pacific Ocean where no English ship had ever been.

Since the voyage of Columbus to the West Indies about 75 years before, the Spaniards had tried to discourage the English sailors from sailing the seas of the New World by capturing their ships and making the sailors row the Spanish galleons, which was very hard work. This made the Queen of England think that she had the right to capture Spanish ships and take the treasure from them. Things had been going on in this manner for a long time when Queen Elizabeth sent Francis Drake out to find treasures in the New World.

A Brave Little Fleet

Down the coast of South America sailed the brave little fleet, a fleet of little ships that we would now think of as small for inland lakes. Storms began to rage and grew fiercer and more terrible as they sailed southward. Finally, in June, they reached Port Julian which was near the Strait of Magellan. It was very cold, for when there is summer in the northern part of the world it is winter in the world around the South Pole.

In Port Julian the gentleman had to work as well as the sailors. All worked so hard and so well that before long the ships were repaired and cleaned and ready to go on with the journey. So, as soon as the first signs of spring appeared, the Golden Hind, which was Drake's flagship, and the other four ships sailed boldly out of Port Julian. And because their commander was such an able seaman the little fleet passed through the Strait of Magellan in two weeks. It had taken Magellan five weeks to do it.

But they were no sooner through the Strait than great storms overtook them and one of the ships put back to England, and then men who were growing disheartened.

Soon after, because of the stormy seas, the Golden Hind was the only one of the five ships to go on her way. But she was such a very gallant vessel and the man who sailed her was such a brave and determined gentleman that on the shore, rolling and dipping, rising and pitching.

At last she was rewarded, for the clouds passed away and the sea became calm and the winds grew favorable.

Northward sailed the Golden Hind and on the way gathered many treasures until her hold was full.

So they began to think of home. And Francis Drake began to look for a northern way to the East Indies. He went as far north as Vancouver, but gave up that idea as it was growing very cold. Back southward they sailed and landed where San Francisco now stands. There he planted his kind of a flag and determined to write the name of their beloved Queen, Elizabeth.

New Albion

In this beautiful spot Francis Drake's men built a fort and repaired the Golden Hind. The Indians were very friendly and the Englishmen were kind to them. In the land was a very pleasant month in the spring which they named New Albion.

The Spaniards were waiting, with many ships and soldiers, in the Strait of Magellan, to capture the Golden Hind and take all its treasure and make Francis Drake and the sailors prisoners.

But Francis Drake was very wise. Instead of turning south, he made up his mind to cross the Pacific Ocean and land at the Philippine Islands. So, after a long and hard voyage, the Golden Hind sailed for the East Indies and took on a cargo, at least all that she could hold, of spices. Once the little bark was stranded on a rock, and though they tried in every way, they could not set her adrift. Suddenly the wind changed and the Golden Hind was washed from the rock in safety and went on her way again.

Homeward Bound

Past the Cape of Good Hope and up the coast of Africa she went. Her sails were tattered and the paint and gilt were washed from the carved sides and worms had eaten the wood. Barnacles covered her hull so that she could make but very slow sailing.

But, at last, the shores of England came in sight. Can you imagine how wonderful the sight of their homeland looked to those weary, beaten men who had been on that long voyage? They had been away nearly three years!

A few weeks after the vessel had reached England, Queen Elizabeth called on Francis Drake to thank him for all he had done. The Golden Hind had been scrubbed and polished until she shone like new, and on her white and spotless deck Francis Drake knelt before his Queen, who tapped lightly on his shoulder with his sword and made him a knight and admiral of the great English fleet. And she also gave orders, that the Golden Hind could never

be destroyed but be kept as long as she lasted in memory of her wonderful voyage around the world.

Later, when the Spaniards had built up a great fleet of ships called the Armada, Sir Francis Drake was in command of the British fleet that sent the Spaniards, with only a few ships, scurrying back to Spain.

In all of his voyages Sir Francis Drake was so kind and just to his men that they repeatedly said to each other, "There will never be another Francis Drake!"

So, this is the story of the brave seaman who was the first Englishman to sail around the world and the first Englishman to land on the western shore of North America. [Part I of this story appeared on Dec. 24.]

How Babette Made a Real Doll's Garden

THE dolls wanted a garden. They wanted one badly, and Babette wanted them to have one almost more than any thing else in the world, but she felt it simply must be an indoor garden because—well, just think how they'd love it on wet days!

And then one afternoon Mother came to the rescue, and with Babette's help made such a wonderful garden that Babette could hardly believe it was a really truly true one—and that was what they did.

They bought a very large earthenware saucer with some holes at the bottom, and they put a few stones in it to prevent the soil falling through, and then stood it on a large plate. After that they filled it (but not too full, or it couldn't be watered properly) with earth mixed with a little sand (which really meant that to every three handfuls of earth they put a handful of sand), and then exciting things began to happen.

They went out to buy from a nurseryman the tiniest, dearest little box tree that Babette had ever seen, and Mother went into shops and bought "surprises," and then they came home and planted the tiny tree in the saucer garden, and round it they planted some little brown bulbs called scillas which would have the daintiest, bluest flowers in the early spring.

And then more and more exciting things began to happen, for out of the other parcels came tiny, tiny doll figures of Japanese men and women (for it was going to be a Japanese garden) and two little bridges, and a small piece of glass for a lake, and some quaint little rock plants and a baby cactus plant. And by the time the tea-bell rang it was quite finished, and the dolls had a Japanese garden of their very own.

And now, if you want to make your dolls an indoor garden, you will know just exactly how to do it, but you will have to remember to keep it away from the fire, and to put it out of doors, and in the rain very often, to keep it fresh.

A Clock Game

"Mabel and Betsy and little Gracie have come over to play with me, Mother, and see, it has started to sprinkle," Jean pouted up at the cloudy sky.

Mother came out to welcome the little guests. "You could play guessing games and hide the thimble here on the porch and I know a new game I think Jean has never played. I used to play it when I was a little girl."

"Oh, please! let's have the new game first," and four little girls jumped up and down in their eagerness.

Mother laughed. "Get some old magazines and a scissors and paste and several sheets of paper, Jean." In a few moments they were all seated around the porch table. "Now we must have 12 pictures cut out and pasted on these plain sheets and a number from 1 to 12 marked underneath. Can anyone draw a clock?"

Drawing a Circle

"Oh! I think I can. May I try?" and Betsy reached for a pencil. "My brother Bob showed me how to make a circle this way." Betsy tied a string to her pencil about an inch from the end, and held it tight to the paper with one finger about four inches from the pencil. Holding the pencil upright, the string acted like a compass. It made a perfect circle. Then she printed the numbers in neatly.

It was fun selecting pictures—lovely ladies, chubby babies, a beautiful pink rose from a garden magazine. Gracie cut out a big red tomato because it was such a pretty color. Soon there were 12 pictures pasted on the big white sheet of paper.

Gracie Gets Five O'Clock

"Shall we let Gracie start? Close your eyes tight and hold the pencil high and go round and round like this," (Jean's mother guided Gracie's hand. "Do you know the nursery rhyme, 'Dickory, Dickory Dock'?"

"Oh, yes," said Gracie opened her eyes to smile and shut them again while she sang and the pencil went round and round.

"Dickory, Dickory Dock,
The mouse ran down the clock,
The clock struck one,
The mouse ran down,
Dickory, Dickory Dock."

Down came the pencil on the paper clock. Gracie opened her eyes and found the pencil pointing to 5 o'clock. Number five on the sheets of pictures was a boy eating a slice of bread and peanut butter.

"Oh! isn't this fun. You try next, Betsy," and Jean handed the pencil to her little friend. Soon all 12 pictures were taken and although the clouds had gone and the sun was shining they decided to start over again.

"Mother said we were to start home at five," and Mabel laid her pencil down as the chimes rang out the hour. "Will you come over to our house tomorrow, Jean, and we'll select new pictures and play the new game again?"

HARRY I. HUNT
 Publisher Agent
 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
 BOSTON, U. S. A.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

[illegible]

INQUIRY SOUGHT ON HOW CITIES USE TAX MONEY

Comparison of Costs Is Recommended to Massachusetts Legislature

Establishment of a special commission to study municipal finance and expenditure, with a view of finding out how taxes are spent and to recommend constructive means for meeting a situation which is viewed with more or less alarm in many states, is proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Massachusetts contingent in the New England Council which also favors greater elasticity in laws relating to hours of labor in the textile industry.

Discussing the recommendation concerning taxation, the "statement" which was sent to business organizations throughout the State, declares that "it is very important that we find out how taxes are being spent. It would be of great assistance to the communities if there were available comparative costs as between the various cities, covering schoolhouse construction, costs of maintaining the poor, streets, sewers, etc."

"At the present time cities have no standards by means of which they may gauge whether or not their expenditures are on a par with other communities. A special commission could make a complete study of all those matters, could review the statistics governing municipal indebtedness and point out constructive means for meeting a situation, which if allowed to go unchecked will continue to drive our industries out of the Commonwealth in increasing numbers."

In discussing its recommendation for a revision of statutes governing industry in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts council declares its belief that "certain modifications can be made in existing laws affecting the textile industry without in any way reducing the standards that the Commonwealth has established for the welfare of our citizens."

The letter declares that the Massachusetts law prohibiting the employment of women in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing in the evening, "or in the manufacture of textile goods after six o'clock in the evening," is an "absolute discrimination against the textile industry and has operated to the marked disadvantage of Massachusetts."

The members of the council also ask for better equipment and facilities for the Massachusetts Art School, formed to aid industries in the State in designing and styling their products.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What the Picture Lacked

San Antonio, Tex. Special Correspondence

A LITTLE lad who reads the Sunday stories came home the other day with the following story:

"Mother," he began, "I saw something this morning which reminded me of the veranda of the Art Academy. Drawing the picture of a building in front of the picture was an old man in a wheel chair, selling pins and pencils. When lunch time came, the man took from his pocket a big red apple. He looked at it for a moment and then began to pare it very carefully. I know he was expecting to enjoy it for his lunch. 'But just then he happened to look up and see a ragged little Mexican newsboy, gazing at the apple as if he had never wanted anything but so much. The old man called the boy to him and gave him the whole apple. I wish that I could have put that in my picture.'"

The ability to give, if only an apple, doubtless brought pleasure to the old man; the boy had his joy in receiving; the lad who related the story had a beautiful object lesson in usefulness, and the mother the satisfaction of seeing her son alert to recognize good.

And so the little story is sent on, not for its uniqueness, but as an expression of gratitude for the Sunday which is making us treasure the simple, sweet deeds of everyday living.

PORTLAND WATCHING WORLD PORT MOVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Representatives of the Blue Ribbon Line of proposed four-day passenger ships across the Atlantic will present their plans before the United States Shipping Board on Tuesday, it is learned in August, and have requested Gov. Ralph O. Brewster to be present on account of the interest that has been shown in this project in the State of Maine.

"It is evident," said Governor Brewster, "that very serious consideration is being given to Portland as the terminus for a transatlantic line. The selection of this Maine port would mark the recognition by the Nation of Portland as the sunrise gateway of the entire United States."

WINNIPEG'S BUILDING BILL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Approximately \$10,000,000 was spent on new buildings in Greater Winnipeg during the

General Classified

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REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Home for sale, 5-room and sleeping porch, Spanish type, never occupied, quite new, beautifully decorated by Italian artist, two fireplaces, cedar floors, new kitchen, central heating, swimming pool, two baths, three bedrooms, pool, garage with sweeping view, double concrete garage, nicely landscaped with concrete pool, etc.; refined neighborhood; close to center of Hollywood; 200 feet north of residential portion of Hollywood Blvd., close to footbridge; built and owned by the undersigned who built distinctive homes; the price and terms are unusually attractive, low; this lot might be sold separately or with the house; will please discriminating and careful buyers. HOLLYWOOD CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT CO., 6381 Hollywood Blvd.

FOR SALE—625 acres (section 7-120-120) West of a small farm, 15 miles east of Blomark, N. D., 4 miles to banking and railroad town; very reasonable price; terms to responsible people. ASA T. VERNON, 1861 Wadley Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

FOR SALE, Okanagan Valley, British Columbia—Choice fruit farm home, good buildings, 3-room house, apple, plum, cherry, plum, etc.; half mile from lake shore, two miles from Penticton; 10 acres; 1000 ft. elevation; HAROLD T. LOGAN, Barrister, 401 McLeod Rd., Kelowna, B. C.

FOR SALE, in city of Lake Worth, Florida, corner house lot facing east, 4 blocks from Dixie Highway, 4 blocks from lake. VERNON PRIOR, 38 Spruce Street, Malden, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia House—Central location for tourists; parties; excellent food; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Long experience in office through out U. S. want representation for Boston, the largest office in the country, for the purpose of making a complete study of all those matters, could review the statistics governing municipal indebtedness and point out constructive means for meeting a situation, which if allowed to go unchecked will continue to drive our industries out of the Commonwealth in increasing numbers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

IN discussing its recommendation for a revision of statutes governing industry in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts council declares its belief that "certain modifications can be made in existing laws affecting the textile industry without in any way reducing the standards that the Commonwealth has established for the welfare of our citizens."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN or European industrialists, content with the establishment of branches in Great Britain, who would like counsel as to the best way of doing business, should write to the undersigned.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

AMERICAN or European industrialists, content with the establishment of branches in Great Britain, who would like counsel as to the best way of doing business, should write to the undersigned.

LOCAL CLASSIFIED

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HELP WANTED—MEN

NOW NEEDED! Experienced architectural draftsman; permanent to capable man; write training, office previously employed, married, single salary, \$1000 per month; 200 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, experienced child's nurse, good salary for right party; 3 children, ages 2, 4 and 6 years; Westchester County, N. Y.; The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, auditor, experienced, competent, desire any paying position; married man, DARRAGH, 2064 Valer Ave., New York City.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

ARCHITECTURAL engineer with 17 years' experience in contracting and engineering, desires responsible position. C. RICHARD, 20 Greenwood Lane, Tel. Waltham 0771-W (Mass.).

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 30 years' experience; comfortable opening, P. O. Box 211, Orchard Park, N. Y.

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER

POSITION as bookkeeper; have had banking experience, 300 South Frazier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A YOUNG WOMAN desires position as public speaking teacher and dramatic coach; college graduate; three years' experience; references. Please address (C. L. A.), 101 Prospect St., Little Falls, New York.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT

COMPANION-ATTENDANT to lady or gentleman; needs no experience; can have city position. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE EXECUTIVE

EXPERIENCED office executive wishes morning employment; thorough understanding of office work; correspondence without dictation; also typewriting. Box 107, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORK IN N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORK in N. Y. C.—Experienced, colored, plain cooking; part time or whole time; references. Edgemoor 4180.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ASHLAND AGENCY, 303 5th Ave. Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typists. Boys, girls. Telephone Ashland 9018.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY

HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU 15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2028

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY P. KINGSTON, COURT 1254

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typists, etc., N. Y. C. Penn. 0901

IDA M. FUX—PERSONNEL SERVICE

Office Positions for Men and Women 256 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rem. 1508, Barclay 3607

LOUISE C. HARRIS—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Box 147, New York City. Telephone Wadsworth 1815.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY

High grade office executives, stenographers, clerks, typists, etc., N. Y. C. Penn. 0901

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typists, etc., N. Y. C. Penn. 0901

year 1927. In the city of Winnipeg alone, the figure reached the total of \$7,565,000. Most new dwelling houses were built in the city during 1927 than in the preceding year, or a total of \$39, as against \$75 last year. Nearly \$1,000,000 was spent in the construction of 12 apartment blocks, and 26 buildings were erected for warehouse and factory purposes.

"FISH FOR VICE-PRESIDENT"

NEW YORK (AP)—The candidacy of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York for the Republican vice-presidential nomination as a running mate for Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas has been announced by Joseph Steinberg, one of the organizers of the New York Curtis-for-President Club.

Local Classified

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REAL ESTATE

ASHVILLE, N. C.—For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, 8-room house, 3 baths, 2-car garage, central heating, best residential section; opposite Grove Park Inn, Central Hotel, Golf Links. MRS. MARGARET V. MITCHELL, 62 Kimberly Ave.

FOR SALE in Marlborough, Mass., on Gregory St., near Rockmore Hotel, 6-room house, electric, gas, modern bath, fireplace, furnace; \$14,000.00; best residential section; to be developed to make good investment. H. R. PEACE, 208 Essex St., Salem, Mass., Tel. Salem 1100.

LEAVING town, must sell ten-room house and adjoining lot, 2-car garage, hot water heat, modern improvements, 22 Brookside Ave., Menands, Albany, N. Y. Phone Main 5641-J.

FOR RENT, PETERBOROUGH, FLA., RENTALS CONSULT JESSE T. DAVIS, 417 First Avenue North, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, 807 North 41st St., 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, bath, convenient to cars; \$45 monthly. Tel. University 5428-M.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

PHILADELPHIA, 807 North 41st St., 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, bath, convenient to cars; \$45 monthly. Tel. University 5428-M.

OFFICES WANTED

BOSTON—Gentleman wants use of practitioner's office evenings, Box B-302, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Front room, 2nd floor—Christian Scientist, preferred. 8 Dalton Street, Corner Dundas, Suite 4.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Huron Ave.—Lady alone has attractive room suitable for 1 or 2 ladies; kitchen, bathroom, and home; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. University 5428-M.

NEW YORK CITY

168 W. 87th—Large furnished room, 1st floor, kitchen, bathroom, near bath; private house; suitable business woman. Tel. Circle 10412.

NEW YORK CITY

532 W. 111th—Apartment, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, and front porch, light, clean, near church.

NEW YORK CITY

220 W. 107th St., 10th St., Apt. 31—Light front room, one or two adults; kitchen, bathroom, and home; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. University 5428-M.

PETERBOROUGH, FLA.

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HOFFMAN Ladies' Tailor and Costumer 35 Exchequer Street, Dublin	

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The Early Bush
Forayth, which blooms so early in the spring, develops its blossom buds during the previous summer.

Austin American: "Dough-boys" is an excellent name, except that they weren't boys and weren't the ones that got the dough.

First Brick Pavement
The first brick pavement was laid in Charleston, West Virginia, in 1871.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Opinion is expressed that the American family is sound as ever. Indeed, with radios, player-pianos, talking-machines and saxophones, the American family seems to be largely sound.

Cod Fishing
The catch of cod on the North American Atlantic coast has averaged 1,108,000,000 pounds annually for the last 30 years.

Springfield Union: The interest in the new Ford models seems to warrant the prediction that some, at least, of the persons who are now lumbering about themselves to get close to them in their way.

Skinless "Hot Dog"
The "skinless" frankfurter has been developed, and is being rapidly popularized in New York.

San Francisco News: An advertisement for a lecturer says he "speaks straight from the shoulder." Too bad some of these talks can't originate a little higher up.

Rice
Rice is the most extensively grown and most widely used of any foodstuff.

Terre Haute Star: What this country needs is the same interest in candidates for public office that is shown in the selection for an all-something football team.

Few Book Stores
Only 500 stores in the United States are devoted chiefly to the sale of books.

Detroit News: An Australian made a piece of tapestry in which he took 2,044,684 stitches, and it took them all in time just figure out the number he saved.

THE MONITOR READER

1. Since what event has war virtually been continuous?—Editorial.
2. How does Dr. I. H. Moore define modern medicine?—Sayings.
3. How much is every woodpecker worth to the farmer?—Odds and Ends.
4. How is Christmas and the New Year observed in Italy—World's Great Customs.
5. What European nations possess the largest sphere of influence in Africa?—Wake of the News.
6. What does the United States consider to be the most important international conference during 1928?—News Section.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND: "The danger of the radical in America today is the half-baked social scientist in the classrooms of our colleges."

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS: "I am often called an omnivorous reader; therein I differ from those who read only modern novels which glorify the flesh. They are carnivorous."

MAHATMA GANDHI: "Hospitals are not, in my eyes, a sign of increasing progress and they do not mean a higher civilization."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: "The next great task of humanity is not deliverance by the sword but deliverance from the sword."

ROY L. SMITH: "Whatever you are when you are doing as you please is what you really are."

GRACE E. HALL: "A man's effort is never greater than his vision."

A Thought for Today
A WRONG-DOER
often a man that has left something undone, not always he that has done something.
—Marcus Aurelius

In Lighter Vein

Jungland Special
A balky mule has four-wheel brakes.
A billy goat has bumpers.
The freddy is a bright spotlight.
Rabbits are puddle jumpers.
Camels have balloon-tired feet.
And carry-apart of what they eat.
But still I think that nothing beats
The kangaroos with rumble seats.
—Kentucky Highways.



Little Visitor (seeing his friend's father and mother): "I say! How ever do you know which is which?"
The Son: "Oh, father uses a slipper and mother a cane!"

Securing Security
Rastus: "Ah got no money, boss, but if Ah leaves some security, will you-all trus' mahself 'til nex' week?"
Grocer: "I certainly will."
Rastus: "Well, sah, sell me them yonah two chickens, and keep one 'til Ah calls."

Singular
"I have a car for every day in the week and for different occasions," said the suburbanite. Friend (skeptically): "Really?"
Suburbanite: "Yes—it's in the garage."

Can't Do Both
Gov. Al Smith's friends are said to have presented him with a birthday cake in the form of the White House. Naturally, it is conjectured—how can he eat his cake and have it, too?

In Any Case
It is said that young men should be taught how to cook. So should young women.—Passing Show.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

What's on the Agenda?

CONGRESS resumed last week a session which will continue for five months. Important legislative matters await its attention, and it may be that adjournment will take place without the agenda being completed. The long sessions of Congress which begin in December of the odd years have no time limit. Unlike the short sessions which come to an end on March 4, the long sessions have no statutory adjournment. They run as long as is necessary. Every fourth year, however, the political calendar fixes a closing date almost as arbitrary as that for the short session. Congress must come to an end before the assembly of the conventions to nominate the presidential candidates.

Thus the Sixty-sixth Congress adjourned on June 5, 1920. The Sixty-eighth concluded on June 7, 1924. Representatives and senators wish to attend the conventions, and even if this were not the case, the spectacular business of nominating presidents would distract too much attention from the activities of Congress in Washington. At each of these pre-presidential sessions, however, important business is left uncompleted. Adjournment comes too soon. For weeks before that event, votes and decisions are in a shadow cast by the approaching contest between the political parties. This evil has in recent years become less serious. Party lines in Congress are now sharply drawn on fewer and fewer important issues. At the present moment, with the Democrats of the House and the Senate lacking any distinctive policies which distinguish their party from the Republicans, consideration of the approaching campaign is likely to be less serious than is usually the case when Congress hurries in order to adjourn for the conventions.

Some haste, however, there must be. Tax reduction and appropriations for the next fiscal year will surely be got through with. The tax bill is now in the Senate, and its consideration will have to be hastened if the new rates are to be effective by March 15. On that date the House expects to finish with the supply bills. Representative Madden, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has announced that the bills will be presented to the House at nine-day intervals and that they will be completed earlier than at any previous long session of Congress. Improvements in finance procedure in the legislature have been no less marked than the improvements which the Executive, under the budget system, has brought about during the last few years.

Nonfinancial matters awaiting the attention of Congress are both many and important. Agricultural relief must again be considered, and in view of the approaching elections, both parties will be anxious to pass some measure, even though its efficacy is not beyond question. Bills declaring a governmental policy with respect to Muscle Shoals are also unfinished business. Flood control, the deportation of aliens, railroad consolidation, and the regulation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce are other problems that Congress must consider.

Much of the time of the Senate will be taken up with business that does not concern the House of Representatives. The Senate will have to consider a number of presidential nominations to various offices. It will have long debates over the admission or exclusion of the senators-elect from Illinois and Pennsylvania. It will consider a number of questions relating to foreign affairs. The most important of these problems—the proposed outlawry of war—may be considered by the House of Representatives as well. The House also will share in the determination of what shall be the naval policy of the United States. Representative Madden's time-table on appropriations seems likely to give the House ample leisure to complete its agenda. Some difficulties may be experienced in the Senate.

This session of Congress, however, does not seem so concerned with investigations as have some previous sessions. The Senate will consider Senator Walsh's proposal to inquire into the public utilities of the country, but that is one of the most important investigations in prospect. The time of the Senate will be largely devoted to its legislative agenda.

Protecting the Discoverers

AN INTERESTING problem has been engaging the attention of a committee sitting in Paris at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Every year sees an immense progress in knowledge and in the application of knowledge. But hitherto little attempt has been made to bridge the gap between knowledge and the application of knowledge.

A savant may work in his laboratory with perfect disinterestedness, wrestling with a new idea, making continuous researches, finding fresh formulas, and generally enlarging the bounds of human perception. Such a savant may then read a paper before a learned institution, or may publish the results of his labors in a special review. In most countries in the world such savants are poor materially, and remain poor materially. They have at their disposal the bare means of pursuing their studies. They are the searchers after pure knowledge and have no other purpose. If they had a more material aim, it may well be that their work would suffer. They are the discoverers.

There exists another class of men who are equally benefactors of mankind, but who are more certainly recognized by the world in general, and are often—though this is not invariably the case—handsomely rewarded. They are the inventors. Sometimes the discoverer and the inventor may be the same man or woman. But usually the inventor makes use of the ideas and the knowledge of the discoverer. He has a more practical sense, and it is his business to ascertain how the labors of the savant may be turned to industrial uses. He is perhaps not so original, but he is more ingenious. The way is prepared for him, consciously or unconsciously, by the savant. If he knows how to protect himself, he may reap considerable profits from the exploitation of his inventions. Society has not always defended the inventor; but nevertheless, in most countries he can take out patents and give his property a legal status.

The savant is unprotected. He has indeed never thought of protecting himself, and society,

Ending War by Arbitration

II.

THE preceding article endeavored to make it plain that the principal cause of war, at any rate between civilized nations, was the fact that there is no adequate means of settling international disputes, when diplomacy fails, except the threat or the use of force. Pending the unity of all mankind under a single constitution, the practical step toward the elimination of war is to create the means whereby, once diplomacy has failed, some new procedure is adopted for the settlement of the dispute, before recourse is had to the dread and terrible arbitrament of war. That procedure is clearly arbitration.

The word arbitration has many meanings according to the subject to which it is applied. Webster's Dictionary says that it is "the determining a cause between parties in controversy" and the Oxford Dictionary defines an arbitrator as "one appointed by two parties to settle a dispute between them." Speaking broadly, in international affairs arbitration has come to include any method of referring a dispute to some agreed tribunal for independent investigation and judgment, sometimes with power to decide, sometimes with power only to recommend a solution which neither side is pledged to accept.

Arbitration was largely used during the nineteenth century as a method of settling specific international disputes. Between 1820 and 1890, for instance, about 170 disputes of various kinds, including boundary questions, the Alabama claims, and so on, were referred to arbitration. But in all these cases each dispute was the subject of a special agreement to arbitrate between the parties which specified the nature of the dispute and the question to be determined. A great step forward was taken in 1899 when the Hague Tribunal was created at The Hague, consisting of a permanent body of arbitrators appointed by the signatory powers who could be called upon to arbitrate in any dispute by the mutual consent of the parties concerned. This success was followed by the Root arbitration treaties of 1908, which excluded matters affecting "the honor and vital interests" of the parties; by the draft Knox-Bryce Treaties of 1911, whereby every kind of dispute between the United States and Great Britain was to be referred to arbitration (these were rejected by the United States Senate), and by the Bryan "cooling off" treaties of 1914-15 with various powers which provided for a delay of one year after the outbreak of a dispute before war would be employed—treaties which are still in force and which will come up for renewal shortly.

The end of the World War saw a more comprehensive attempt to create a substitute for war than had ever previously been made. According to the Covenant of the League of Nations, three new things have been done. A permanent Court of International Justice is established at The Hague to which "justiciable" questions can be referred for judicial decision. The member states undertake to allow nine months' delay for arbitration or for the mediatorial offices of the League after the outbreak of a dispute before they will use force and also to combine to use economic pressure against any state which goes to war in defiance of this obligation. And an Assembly of the representatives of all the mem-

ber states meets once a year and a Council of smaller dimensions meets at least four times a year to discuss current problems and to deal with urgent disputes. The League has functioned with very considerable success in the internal affairs of Europe, but Russia and the United States have never adhered to it.

Perhaps the most important step since the Peace Conference has been the signature of the Locarno Treaties, which are all founded on the idea of arbitration. Speaking broadly, the essence of the Locarno system is that Germany and France, and Germany and certain other powers, undertake to renounce war altogether as a method of settling disputes, and agree to submit all questions between them to one of four forms of peaceful settlement: either to the Court of International Justice or to a permanent arbitration court—in which case they bind themselves to accept the verdict—or to a standing conciliation commission for investigation and report, or to the League of Nations for mediation, in which case they are not bound by the result though they still remain bound not to go to war.

It is not necessary to attempt to decide which of the various methods of arbitration is the most suitable. Experience will point the best road. But it is clear that if any serious effort is to be made to substitute arbitration for war as a means of settling international disputes it must conform to certain general requirements. The arbitral procedure must apply to all disputes of whatever character, though there will have to be a distinction between disputes in which the award is only advisory and those in which the award is only advisory. There are some matters—for instance, Asiatic immigration, or questions under the Monroe Doctrine or matters affecting its vital security—on which no nation can commit itself to the acceptance of the findings of any outside court. In all cases, too, the essence of the procedure would be that each side would have to argue its case in public so that public opinion would be able to form a fair judgment of the issues at stake, and that there should be no resort to war under any circumstances until a stated period after the report of the court had been given. The court itself might consist of a standing body or of the representatives of the two sides with a neutral element chosen by them.

The essence of arbitration is to interpose some process by which judicial investigation by some just and impartial or neutral authority can be employed in every international dispute after diplomacy has failed and before war is invoked. Such procedure is no certain preventive of war. Nor can it assure that either side will accept an award in matters of vital importance to itself. But it can assure that both sides and the public opinion of the world are possessed of accurate information about the facts and about the arguments and needs of the parties concerned before either can resort to war. And that, if it were made universal among the most civilized powers, would be an immense step toward the ending of war, for as the habit of using arbitration grew, so would familiarity with the idea of using war diminish and resistance to its use increase.

has failed to transform his discoveries into a property which he can possess and enjoy. When he publishes his paper by reading it before a learned body or by printing it in a review, it is open to anybody to give practical shape to his ideas and his knowledge. He is at the base of progress, and yet he is largely left to his own resources.

Now this is obviously an unfair situation, and the International Institute of Paris has framed a project by which the savant as well as the inventor should be suitably recompensed. Naturally, there are difficulties. It will not always be easy to determine the origins of a given invention. But whenever it can be shown that an invention rests upon a communication duly registered by the proper body or in a special publication, the savant should receive his share of the credit and of the rewards. This is the gist of the resolution adopted by the committee of the International Institute, and it rests to be approved by inventors, by industrialists and by the public which is interested in the progress of civilization.

Tempering Justice With Mercy

A POINT of importance in all state-managed enterprises has been raised by the playwright, G. Bernard Shaw. It concerns the morality of adding departmental confiscation of insurance to punishment inflicted by the law in the case of the public servant who falls from rectitude.

The particular case to which Mr. Shaw refers is that of a postman in Britain who had earned by thirty-six years' public service a state insurance of £300 and a pension of £215s. per week. He was then convicted of pilfering and sentenced in the Marylebone Police Court, London, to a term of imprisonment. This punishment automatically involved the confiscation of provision for dependents for which he had worked.

Mr. Shaw thus protests against this with characteristic vigor:

In the days of Judge Jeffries it was still the law that the property of a person convicted of treason or felony went to the Crown, as his clothes went to the hangman; but this was so revolting to the general sense of justice that the question was always put to the jury, "Any property?" and the jury always answered "None"; no matter how well off the criminal might be.

What I want to know is why, after this confiscation has been abolished and forgotten in the case of the property classes, it is still calmly continued, without a

word of protest, as if it were the most natural and obvious course on earth, in the case of poor men like postmen, police constables, and weekly wage workers generally.

Mr. Shaw's protest is one that may well be taken up not only from the humanitarian side, from which he approaches it, but also from that of efficiency. One of the chief problems for those in charge of state-managed enterprises in Britain is how to facilitate the removal of undesirable employees and thus to raise the standard of service. The existence of pensions and state insurance greatly complicates this problem, since the fact that such deferred remuneration ordinarily falls due only after the completion of a given term of office, puts a premium upon the retention of those who, but for the undue severity of the penalties which earlier termination of engagement entails, might well have given place to better workers.

The question which Mr. Shaw raises thus has two aspects—humanitarian and practical. Both apply to the post office worker, just as they concerned the sheep stealer of old, for whom hanging was once the only punishment. Sheep stealing decreased instead of growing when penalties more proportionate to the dimensions of the offense came in. In pleading for more humane methods, Mr. Shaw thus pleads also for what may make for better service.

Editorial Notes

The air mail is already too slow! Hence France is considering a "mail torpedo" electric line from Paris to Marseilles which will reduce time of transit one-half. Pairs of rails on steel poles would carry the torpedo, which is to be mounted on wheels. A good peace use of the torpedo.

Raw silk to the value of \$400,000,000 was imported by mills in the United States from the Orient during the last year. This represents a tie between the East and West of substantial proportions.

Now that a gift of a thousand volumes of humor has been made to a university in the United States, some perhaps will say that is a funny thing to be put into a university library.

Maine potato growers are raising a fund of \$25,000 to be used to focus the eyes of the Nation on their product, as if there were not enough of them as it is.

Umbrellas

REFRESHING it is to think, in these careful days of mackintoshes and galoshes, that we owe the introduction of umbrellas in northern Europe to so redoubtable a hero as Robinson Crusoe! The fact imparts an adventurous atmosphere even to our own neatly rolled black silk escort. Parisians of Jonas Hanway may arise and dispute the pioneering on the ground that he, personally, in face of the derision of hackney carriage drivers, was the first to carry an umbrella in London. But it must be admitted that Defoe's famous novel was published in 1719, while Mr. Hanway and his umbrella were not heard of until 1750.

The sun umbrella, however, dates way back to about the eleventh century B. C., when it was essentially a male possession. Its ownership was confined to the favored few as insignia of their rank and power, the size and elaboration of design in the umbrella conveying proportionately the importance of the potentate beneath it.

The ceremonial umbrella can be traced in Sanscrit literature through the Egyptian and Assyrian heyday, and not until the comparatively modern era of Roman Empire do we find it suddenly as a feminine prerogative, condemned by the Emperor Claudius as effeminate in the hands of young Roman citizens.

Nevertheless there are still countries where the umbrella is essential regalia, and a special umbrella of state was constructed in London for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Gold Coast as recently as 1925.

How the umbrella came through primitive symbolism to be regarded as insignia of rank may only be surmised, and how the protecting shade of the umbrella became representative of the power of its owner is but little more established. Probably it has relation to the eastern hope that the honored, or greeted one's shadow "may never grow less."

Many of the things that cling to us unforgettably are our earliest impressions; with me one of these is the nursery barometer. It hung close beside the nursery window, obviously to encourage decision on the part of a homely little old couple, who stood hesitating, side by side, in narrow porches on the threshold of their house.

If the day was to be one of relentless rain, the little old gentleman found courage after a while to venture forth in the strength of his "bombazine"—a voluminous affair to modern eyes, but a veritable triumph over the oiled silk and whalebone frame that had preceded alpaca and steel frames. Should the day, on the other hand, offer sunshine, the little old gentleman modestly ceded the outing to his better half, and chivalrous though this might have appeared at first, we always felt that a parasol should have been provided for her. Be that as it may, however, the umbrella today is the property of the multitude. Maybe it indicates the passing of power from a privileged few to the people as a whole.

The Mutton Bird

THE last days of November are red-letter days in the Australian naturalists' calendar. Between the eighteenth and twenty-third, thousands of mutton birds come in, from roaming the ocean, to lay their eggs in the rookeries of a small island off the coast of Victoria.

There are twelve rookeries lining the coast of Phillip Island, the largest being on Cape Woolamai. A hundred acres on this rugged headland are riddled with nests. As a rule, one burrow goes to each square foot. The flight in from the sea to Phillip Island is an amazing sight. Gradually it becomes larger and larger until the sky is blackened by a flying mass of birds. Swooping, screeching, squawking and quarrelling, they poise over the burrows, fighting for their nests of previous years. Toward dusk, their restlessness gradually ceases, as they settle into their summer home.

At the end of September there is an advance guard of male birds, to prepare the burrows for the laying season. Sometimes snakes and rabbits take up their winter quarters in the vacated nests. These lodgers have to be dealt with, the burrows cleared of sand, and new nests made.

The mutton bird, sooty petrel, or short-tailed petrel, as it is sometimes called, is gray, with a wing spread of nearly three feet. It has a pointed beak and webbed feet. It is a long-distance bird, exceedingly graceful when flying, but most clumsy on shore. Its preliminaries to flight are very gauche. Finding it difficult to ascend, it waddles to the edge of the cliff, and throws itself into the air.

During the first ten days after the arrival of the birds, all the eggs are laid. Some say that a bird only lays one egg, while others claim that it will produce another if the first is taken from the nest. The eggs are gathered by the islanders and are sent to the biscuit and cake factories of Melbourne in large quantities. Sometimes 60,000 are collected in one season.

This is a grave menace to the future of the birds, all the eggs are laid. Some say that a bird only lays one egg, while others claim that it will produce another if the first is taken from the nest. The eggs are gathered by the islanders and are sent to the biscuit and cake factories of Melbourne in large quantities. Sometimes 60,000 are collected in one season.

The shifting sand, which is endangering so many of the burrows on private property, is the result of cattle grazing and careless lighting of fires. The grass is destroyed that binds the sand. When the sand is loosened the birds are unable to burrow. They either lay their eggs in the open, to be eaten by foxes or lizards, or else leave the island for other lands.

For many years bird-lovers have been suggesting remedies to save these unique and valuable birds. They suggest that trees and marram grass should be planted to stop the drifting sand and that Cape Woolamai should be reserved as a bird sanctuary, to preserve one of the most unusual and interesting specimens of Australian fauna.

F. A. A.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Walking Fish

FROM Missoula, Mont., comes the information that a strange creature known as an axolotl has been called a walking fish. The habitat of the axolotl is the Madison national forest in Montana, and a student in forestry receives the credit for its discovery. Although the axolotl is said to be at home in the water and regards the water as its natural environment, it sometimes is seized with the wanderlust and goes on hikes to the hinterland, these excursions lasting in some cases six months. Thus an axolotl that becomes dissatisfied with one lake does not spend the rest of its life in useless mourning. It leaves that lake and hitches across the great open spaces until it finds another, more to its liking.

A fisherman sitting on the bank of a stream would be somewhat surprised, no doubt, to see a large axolotl and several little axolotls swim up to the shore line and then strike off across the country. Some new legislation would be necessary for the protection of such fish.

The discovery of the axolotl recalls the prize poem written a few years ago about "Hot Afternoons Were in Montana." Whether there is any relationship between the walking fish and a hot afternoon is something for the symbolists to determine, but just for the moment it does not seem out of the ordinary for a state that produced such a poem to offer something new in curiosities.

The Secret of Dress

SAD news comes from Karachi. The King of Afghanistan arrived there yesterday, and the women in his suite administered a severe shock to the reception committee. They were dressed, apparently, in the latest Parisian fashions, with short skirts and silk stockings, and the Queen is described as having the air and graces of a London society beauty. When will women learn that distinctiveness is the real secret of dress? Let the average woman follow the fashions if she wishes to. But let the woman with the exceptional face or coloring, the woman with a style of her own, dress to please herself, to enhance her individual power of beauty, without the slightest regard to what her less fortunate sisters may be wearing. So, too, with nations.

The people who abandon their national costume to be "in the fashion" are generally out of it. With clothes, as with cooking, internationalism and mass-production are the enemy. Give us the woman and the nation who follow their own styles—in other words, women and nations with the courage to be themselves.

The Solution

ONE reason for the divorce evil is that people don't divorce evil.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Two Great Truths

THE Bible contains the evolution of two tremendous and companion truths. In the Old Testament, men slowly learned that God can find man anywhere. Cain thought that he could escape from God by wandering a few miles over the hills into the land of Nod! Jacob fancied that by crossing the frontier of his native land he could leave the Most High behind him! Jonah imagined that he could evade God by the simple expedient of crossing the sea. But, little by little, God taught men that though they take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall His hand hold them! God can find man anywhere!

But the New Testament contains the evolution of a still lovelier truth. The New Testament reveals the fact that man may find God anywhere! The veil of the temple is rent! God is no longer confined to a particular place. Wherever we seek Him, He is found, and every place is hallowed ground.—The Expositor.

Progress

THERE never was a time in the world's history when more men and women were searching for truth through the darkness and fog of doubt and creed and dogma; seeking to know the Master as he was known to the devoted men and women who walked and talked with him. Never in the world's history were more men and women seeking to live like him rather than merely talking about him.—Omaha Bee-News.

The Broader View

THERE are times when frontiers are entanglements of thought and best forgotten. Courage and the best kind of patriotism escape geography.—London Observer.

Liquor and Drugs

REPORTS from the federal prisons show that prisoners convicted of violating the narcotics prohibition outnumber prisoners convicted of violating the liquor prohibition almost three to one. Of the inmates, 2370 are there for selling "dope," \$20 for selling liquor. The two laws are quite alike. There is no hue and

cry against the narcotics law. Violators are as persistent as violators of the liquor laws, but there is no tendency to regard them as abused victims of persecution, no talk of respectable nullification. Violation is not taken as proof that the law is not enforceable. There is no complaint that the courts and prisons are swamped by drug cases.

Liquor, too, is a narcotic. Its prohibition is decreed on the same grounds. . . . The prison report covers but one phase of the situation. But as far as it goes it indicates more federal enforcement attention to the narcotics law than to prohibition.—Des Moines Register.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its acceptance responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Need of Mutual Compassion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: When the nations have pity enough they will not hurt one another any more. We need compassion in international affairs. We want our statesmen to have a soft light in their eyes. Many of them are easily touched by the sorrows in humanity, and they realize that another war would mean havoc and ruin probably far beyond the horrors of even the last great tragedy. But are our statesmen supported by the people? We sometimes doubt it. It is astonishing the callousness of men with regard to the frightful possibilities of war on a gigantic scale.

There will never be a popular movement for the abolition of war so long as men are slow to pity. The greatest reforms for the benefit of mankind have always had their source in the compassionate feeling of some larger hearts. The pure love of humanity in them reacted to the desperate need, and the struggle began for enlightenment and emancipation. Had the pity been less, the effort to save might never have been made. Certainly so great an ideal as the abolition of war will never come about through mere reasoning on the subject. Men must come to feel that war is wrong, and be strong in the sentiment of kindness, and suffer a wave of compassion to sweep over them.

Both hatred and fear yield to sympathy. If the nations started to pity their common infirmities, they would quickly learn to renounce the desire for revenge or conquest. What nation is not ill off for hope, encouragement and comfort? Is it not a noble thing for one people to help another by the dispensation of its spiritual gifts than to bear it to its hurt by the weight of material power? Would any great nation be less secure by cultivating a spirit of magnanimity? International disarmament is a much more human affair than government and heads of nations would have us believe. We want less calculating statecraft and more of the spirit of love. The peoples must yet seek to crowd into the council chamber and say to the leaders of nations, "It is not what you think; it is more how you feel! Give expression to our feeling after brotherhood in what you say and do."

But how do the peoples feel? After all, only sections of them are sensitive about the human issue; and so the representatives of the nations are not compelled or supported by an irresistible flood of earnest longing for peace. When the nations have it in them to will the abolition of war, statesmanship will body forth in action and instrument the lofty determination of the human heart for peace. Why is it that enlightened sentiment is made subordinate to political considerations? Speaking generally, politics is by no means the best or chief activity in human relations today. Parties in every country are trying to get what they want, not to achieve the highest good for all. That spirit is fatal to universal peace and well-being. It is the spontaneous outpouring of man's sympathy with man that will quell the selfishness and make possible a world settlement.

All thinking takes, the tones of the heart behind it. Where the emotions glow with a sense of justice and compassion the sword is broken across. The sword in the world will be broken across only when the pride and hardness in men yield to the Christian ideal and they have pity for one another. This is practical politics—fostering in the nations the spirit which makes it natural for the people to trust one another. It is from the heart the assuaging power must come. If a statesman desires to succeed in his efforts to abolish war, he must seek to humanize his race, believing at the same time that men are more responsive to the cry for pity than they are to the call to battle.

Freedom in the state and in the world is far more a matter of spiritual sentiment than arrangement, and we ought frankly to admit the fact and the possibilities. Nobler feeling has ever won the best rewards; and it is noble feeling still that furthers the highest interests mankind. As in private friendships, so in international relations, it is sweet consideration that brings mutual peace and happiness; and the nations exist to benefit from the spirit of compassion that will dissolve away the harshness of the long, bitter years and create among them a common mind to think the best of one another.

THOMAS G. SINCCLAIR